September 6, 1775. NUMB. 2437.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me firſt upon return for your Coroner for theſe two years paſt, merits my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election. I earneſtly requeſt a continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend,

¶ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the Inhabitants of Cheſter County, that have a Right to VOTE at the enſuing ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I DESIRE you to drop my Name out of your Ticket, and not run me as a Repreſentative to ſerve in the Aſſembly, as my Wife has been and now is in ſuch a low State of Health, that I cannot tend on the public Service.

From your Friend and Well-wiſher to public Privileges,

Eighth Month 24. 1775. ‖ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

TO BE SOLD BY

MR. JAMES GALLAGHER,

At his ſhop, in Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

THE GOLDEN MEDICAL CEPHALIC SNUFF, which by long experience has been found an effectual remedy for moſt diſorders of the head, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate eaſe, and by frequent uſe prevents their return: It admirably opens and purges the head, ſtrengthens the nerves, revives the ſpirits, and has a moſt grateful aromatic ſmell: It removes drowſineſs, ſleepineſs and vapours, relieves dimneſs of the eyes, is excellent in curing recent deafneſs, and has been of great ſervice in hyſteric and paralytic complaints, and in reſtoring the memory when impaired by diſorders of the head: It is proper for all perſons who viſit the ſick, or go into unwholeſome rooms, hot climates, or unhealthy places, as it fortifies the head againſt noxious exhalations and infectious air. Numbers of perſons have experienced the happy effects of this Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, and is preſcribed by the moſt eminent oculiſts and auriſts in Europe, in the courſe of their practice, as a capital medicine for the various diſorders of the eyes and ears: Printed directions on each bottle, for the uſe of the above ſnuff.---Price 2s. 6d. May be had at the ſame place (price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle) the Britiſh Tooth Powder, and Tincture for the gums: It takes of all foulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them very beautiful, perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums.

The moſt violent TOOTHACH cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an Eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein; by applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pains in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the head-ach if ever ſo violent: It likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pains in any part of the body: It is ſo harmleſs that it may at any time be made uſe of agreeable to the directions. This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for uſing it.

BOOKS late publiſhed, and to be ſold at ſame place.

BLACKWELL's ſacred platform, or natural and revealed religion, exhibiting a ſcriptural and rational account of the world's creation by God; the whole plan of divine predeſtination, comprehending the great events of angels and men, the firſt great promiſe Chriſt made in the garden, &c.---Price 5s. Calcott's candid diſquiſition of the principles and practices of Free and accepted Maſons, together with ſome ſcriptures on the origin, nature and deſign of the inſtitution, to which is added Solomon's temple, an oratoria, with a choice collection of Freemaſons ſongs, price 7s. 6d. Arians and Socinians monitor, being a Viſion that a young Socinian teacher lately had, in which he ſaw his tutor, who died ſome years ago, and had from his own mouth the fearful relation of what befel him before and after his death, price 1s. Miſs Aſhmore's choice collection of ſongs, as they are ſung at the theatres and public gardens in London and Dublin, to which is prefixed the ſongs of the Padlock, Lionel and Clariſſa, and many more opera ſongs, price 2s. 6d. Abelard and Heloiſe, letters, lives, amours and misfortunes, price 3s.

WAS LOST, on the firſt day of this inſtant September, 1775, on the great road between the end of Second and Fourth-ſtreets, a Deed or Conveyance from James Craven and Wife, of Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, to John Ramſey, of Moreland townſhip, and county aforeſaid. Whoever finds ſaid Deed, and brings it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have Five Shillings reward. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named JOHN WILMOTH, but may change his name, a Sadler by trade, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a half-worn brown cloth coat and veſt, the lining worn out at the ſkirts, old leather breeches, two Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, one new pair ſtriped ditto, one pair of almoſt new boots, with turndown tops, an old pair of black grained ſhoes, with lined tops, one pair almoſt new worſted ſtockings, an oldiſh beaver hat, with a white binding hat ſtring, and ſome other things not mentioned, being uncertain; he is a well made fellow, dark complexion, full faced, ſhort black hair, ſome times wears his falſe curl, his fore teeth rotten, he clips his words in the Dutch dialect, he can ſpeak High and Low Dutch; ſerved his apprenticeſhip high up in the Eaſt-Jerſey, and knows many parts of the country.---Alſo took with him a bright bay Gelding, natural trotter, ſmall ſtar, low necked, part of his mane lately trimmed; likewiſe took a new ſaddle with a blue ſaddle cloth, lined with linen, and ſuppoſed to have them full of clothes and other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, with the horſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either man or horſe, paid by

June 12, 1775. ¶ WILLIAM TEMPLE.

THERE *is a man in Queen-Anne's county goal, who was committed upon ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he is an Engliſhman, about ſix feet two inches high, of a brown complexion, and has ſhort dark coloured hair; had on a white hat, a dark fuſtian coat, nankeen jacket and breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.*

¶ JAMES BUTLER, Goaler.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our laſt.)

IS it poſſible to give any reaſon for ſo great, ſo deplorable an alteration, but that, inſtead of aſking their money of them, you have commanded it from them—inſtead of exerciſing your ſupreme power for the general good, you have employed it to their particular injury? How comes it, that in two years after theſe unqueſtionable proofs of their readineſs to contribute to the utmoſt of their abilities, when conſtitutionally required, in men and money, for the defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions, that it was thought proper to impoſe taxes upon them by authority of Parliament, without their conſent? This was the cauſe of all the ſubſequent complaints and commotions; and this, before the ink was well dry with which you recorded thoſe very ſervices, that proclaimed ſuch an attempt to be unwarranted by neceſſity and juſtice. In two years time, not even two, you reſolved to violate their privileges as freemen, and annihilate the very exiſtence of property among them—For what? To obtain money which, by your own acknowledgment, they, when in the full and free enjoyment of their privileges, contributed to your wants with ſuch zeal and readineſs, as left you nothing more to aſk. On what counter-evidence, on what pretence of propriety, on what unheard of change in the ſentiments of the Colonies, was this extraordinary mode adopted? Sir, I do not mean to reflect upon any man's character or memory. But I wiſh to induce this Houſe to do America and itſelf the juſtice of conſidering, that as the cauſe of all the diſturbances in the Colonies originated here, it is from hence that the reſtoration of things to their former peaceable and approved channel ought to move. It is redreſs alone that can produce reconciliation.

How long will you ſin againſt reaſon and experience? How long will you be learning that Liberty is the vital principle of Britiſh Government? Let the example of Ireland, Wales, and the Palatinates, inform you that the only band of peace and order among Britiſh Subjects is Liberty. It is this only that, as it animates their induſtry, and promotes their proſperity, ſo it creates their confidence in, and obedience to Government. If you wiſh *volentes per populos dare jura*, you muſt govern them upon the principles of Freedom. Repreſentation is the firſt and greateſt of theſe principles; and without this your Government will never be obeyed. In point of Revenue too it is abſolutely neceſſary. Need I tell an Aſſembly of Freemen, the Repreſentative of a Free People, that Revenue will ever flow in more copious ſtreams from *free gifts*, than from *forced impoſitions?*

The Stamp Act paſſed ſoon after, with the avowed diſſent of America. The conſequce was, that the whole Continent was immediately thrown into the moſt violent commotions. Upon a conviction of its pernicious conſequences, a conviction derived from the fulleſt examination at your Bar, upon the Petitions of all the trading and manufacturing towns in the kingdom, the Stamp Act was repealed. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace and order in America followed that repeal. Addreſſes of thanks for it were voted by all the Aſſemblies. They paſſed over the Declaration of Right that accompanied that Repeal with reſpectful ſilence. Such was their repugnance to diſpute with the Parent State, or prevent the renewal of that harmony which ſeemed to be cordially deſired. In the ſame diſpoſition, the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts complied with the Mutiny Act, though it touched their privilege for which they had ſo ſtrenuouſly contended, the privilege of granting freely their own money.

But, Sir, ſome fatality ſeems to have determined, that every year ſhould carry new cauſe of diſcontent from hence to America. The next year, therefore, after the repeal which had produced ſuch happy effects, a new Revenue Act was paſſed for America, without any new reaſon aſſigned, or aſſignable, to the aſtoniſhment of this country, to the amazement and grief of that. The revival of the cauſe of courſe revived the diſcontents. So ſtudious, however, were they to avoid offence, that without any tumult, riot or diſorder, the Aſſemblies repreſented their ſenſe of it in humble Petitions. Unſucceſsful Petitions produced Remonſtrances, yet in meaſured terms of reſpect and moderation. This was ſo remarkable, that Governor Bernard was compelled to give his teſtimony ſtrongly in their favour.—"They have acted in all things, even in "their Remonſtrances, with temper and moderation; "they have avoided ſome ſubjects of diſpute, and have "laid a foundation for removing ſome cauſes of former "altercation*."

This is an inconteſtible proof, Sir, that this, though deemed the moſt violent Colony, was diſpoſed to repreſent its grievances in the moſt moderate and reſpectful terms, till the outrageous conduct of the Earl of Hilſborough forced them into ſome degree of warmth.

That the ſame temper prevailed in all the Colonies, the following extract from Lord Hilſborough's Circular Letter to their Aſſemblies is unqueſtionable evidence:

Whitehall, April 21, 1768.

"The repeated proofs which have been given by the "Aſſembly of their reverence and reſpect for the Laws, "and of their faithful attachment to the Conſtitution, "leave little room in his Majeſty's breaſt to doubt of "their ſhewing a proper reſentment of this unjuſtifiable "attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which have operated "ſo fatally to the prejudice of this Kingdom and the "Colonies;—and accordingly his Majeſty has the fulleſt "confidence in their affection, and expects they will give "him the ſtrongeſt proofs of them on this and every other "occaſion. HILLSBOROUGH."

* See his Letter to Lord Shelburne, January 21, 1768.

I have already ſtated to you, Sir, that this horrible attempt was nothing more than the Maſſachuſetts informing the different Aſſemblies of their having petitioned the King. I do not mean to remark upon that unhappy confuſion of ideas, which made the Noble Lord miſtake the effect for the cauſe; and impute that to the Petition which manifeſtly aroſe from a revival of the principle of giving their property, for the purpoſe of Revenue, without their conſent, in an Aſſembly where they are not repreſented. But the Houſe will do me the juſtice to obſerve, that my evidence of the moderation of America—of their reverence and reſpect for the Law—and of their faithful attachment to the Conſtitution, is taken from men who know the facts too well to err, and who cannot be ſuſpected of partiality ſo much to the People or their Cauſe, as to miſtake them in their favour.

Again, therefore, I muſt intreat you to conſider, what it was that moved them from this moderation, this reſpect for the Laws, and attachment to the Conſtitution. That conſideration will convince you, that whatever violence of oppoſition has ariſen in America has been conſtantly preceded by violent irritation from this Country. Every Seſſion of Parliament has ſent, under the councils of the ſame evil Miniſters, its firebrands into America. Every Seſſion has ſet its heel in her ſide to ſpur and goad her into deſperate reſiſtance, or, as ſome are pleaſed to call it, Rebellion. Like Rehoboam to the Children of Iſrael, the little finger of the one has been made heavier than the loins of its predeceſſor; and inſtead of the whips complained of, you have laſhed them with ſcorpions.

The cauſes being thus known, Sir, the effects are eaſily removed. Repeal theſe angry exertions of your authority—recal your Miniſters of diſcord and deſtruction—redreſs their accumulated grievances; and the ſame temper, the ſame reverence for the Laws, the ſame faithful attachment to this country, which even their enemies were obliged to acknowledge and to praiſe, will be immediately reſtored. For God's ſake, Sir, do not, by perſiſting, urge them to that extremity, in which, to uſe the words of a learned Judge, "the neceſſity and ſafety "of the whole will require the exertion of thoſe inherent, "though latent, powers of Society, which no climate, "no time, no conſtitution, no contract, can ever deſtroy "or diminiſh *."

I have the authority of a man of great learning to declare, that hiſtory cannot afford one example where any *out* Province or remote Colony ever rebelled againſt the Mother Country, or Chief Seat of Government, but through inſupportable rigour and oppreſſion †. Thus Tacitus too judiciouſly obſerves, "that the Roman Com-"monwealth fell under the power of the Emperors, from "the out Provinces not being longer able to endure "the tyranny of the Senate." What the Privernates anſwered to the Romans is worthy the utmoſt attention of this Houſe. "If the terms you grant us," ſaid they, "are good, our union will be perpetual—if unjuſt, it "cannot be laſting." The Romans had virtue enough to admire this anſwer, and admit them citizens of Rome. America, Sir, has given proof of equal candour and ſpirit; it remains with you to ſet an example of Roman dignity and virtue. Nor can I help mentioning to you an obſervation, which I think full of the ſoundeſt wiſdom, "That the better you preſerve the Conſtitution of Ire-"land, and of thoſe Plantations dependent on England, "the better you will preſerve our own. It will be a bar-"rier to yours, to prevent any invaſion of theirs ‡."

Let me then, Sir, once more recal your attention to the original cauſe of the diſpute. You would take their money from them, without the conſent of their Repreſentatives, becauſe you ſay they will not grant it themſelves for the ſupport of Government, and their defence and protection. The purpoſes are plauſible enough, but not more ſo than thoſe under which the Crown juſtified the levy of ſhip money upon the people of this country, without the conſent of *their* Repreſentatives. My argument therefore in defence of the Colonies ſhall be that of Juſtice Crook in the caſe of Mr. Hampden:—"It has "been ſaid that tonnage and poundage is not now grant-"ed to the King, and therefore the King is forced to "theſe extraordinary courſes.—Though it be *not grant-"ed*, yet I think it is taken; and I doubt not but to the "ſame intent for which it was firſt granted, the defence "of the kingdom and guard of the ſeas. It is objected, "that perhaps Parliament would not have conſented, "and ſo the kingdom might have been loſt. It is not to "be preſumed, that the Parliament would deny to do "that which is fit for the ſafety and defence of the king-"dom—*their own eſtates and lives being in danger.*"

Mr. Hume has recounted the ſentiments of the People upon the ſame ſubject in the following words:

"The amount of the whole Tax was very moderate, "little exceeding 200,000l. It was diſtributed upon the "people with juſtice and equality, and the money was "entirely expended upon the Navy, to the great honour "and advantage of the kingdom; yet all theſe circum-"ſtances could not reconcile the People to the impoſition. "It was entirely arbitrary. By the ſame right any other "tax might be impoſed; and men eſteemed a powerful "fleet, though very deſirable, but a poor recompence "for all their liberties, which were thus ſacrificed to "the obtaining it §."

Such is the language, and ſuch the ſentiments of America at this day. The cauſe is the ſame. We know what were the conſequences of perſeverance then; and we may judge from thence what will be the event of perſevering now. It is not to be credited, Sir, that this Houſe, with the evidence and admonition of your own hiſtory before you, will "ſuffer the tranſcendant relation formed

* Blackſt. Comment. V. I. p. 245. † Mr. Molineux.
‡ Proteſt of the Lords, 19th of March, 1720.
§ Hiſtory of Eng. V. v. p. 214.

" by conſanguinity, intercourſe, affection and reſpect, to " be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of facts, " which, if attained, never can compenſate for the cala- " mities through which they muſt be gained." Your commerce with them, their confidence in you, their attachment to you, their zeal and activity in your ſervice, and perhaps their very connection with you, muſt all be ſacrificed—for what? To eſtabliſh a ſupreme power which they have not queſtioned—to maintain the Jacobite doctrine, that taxation is no tyranny—and to obtain a pepper-corn Revenue, which will hardly ſuffice for the pooreſt penſioner upon your numerous liſt.

I come now, Sir, to an argument which I combat by compulſion and with concern. When I conſider the golden ties of blood, amity and intereſt, commercial, civil and religious, which did unite us, and but for this unhappy diſpute might have for ever united us, I am grieved to hear the little, iron, ignoble, miſerly points of controverſy agitated. But when the whole or a great part of the expence of laſt war is charged to the Colonies—when in ſpeeches both within and without theſe walls it is gravely ſaid, that the war was undertaken and carried on ſolely for their ſecurity and protection—and when this is made a ground for ſtripping them of their eſſential rights, of every real ſecurity to life, liberty and property, which the unviolated and unperverted Conſtitution gives—it becomes neceſſary to prove that the aſſertion is untrue, and the concluſion unjuſt.

It was a common War, undertaken againſt an old and common enemy, to repel a common danger, carried on by common and united efforts, to acquire and ſecure common benefits—Benefits, however, more valuable to you, inaſmuch as all acquiſitions are yours, and all commercial advantages are controuled and regulated to your particular intereſts. With regard to the cauſe of the War, is there a man living who doubts that it was the antient inveterate enmity of France to Great-Britain? At whatever part ſhe aimed the firſt blow is ſurely immaterial. Whether the intereſts of Great-Britain were moſt vulnerable in Europe, Aſia, Africa or America, is problematical; but that her intereſts were aimed at cannot be doubted. But which part was deemed moſt in danger, to the defence of which part therefore the moſt expence was applied, let your Journals of that period ſpeak. At the commencement of the War you ſent two thouſand men to defend the vaſt continent of America, and you imported ſixteen thouſand, in addition to your own eſtabliſhment, for the protection of this Iſland. During the progreſs of it, you had forty thouſand in America, and ninety thouſand in Germany. If Virginia was attacked, was not Hanover invaded—were not Ireland and England threatened—and if Braddock was ſent to America, was not the Duke of Cumberland with an army of obſervation diſpatched to the protection of Hanover? What was the mighty aid given to the Colonies? Let the King's Speech of November 13, 1755, inform us. " Proper *en-* " *couragement* has been given to the ſeveral Colonies to " exert themſelves in their own defence, and in the " *maintenance of the Rights and Poſſeſſions of Great-Bri-* " *tain.*"—It ſeems then, that the Americans were not only to defend themſelves, but the rights and poſſeſſions of this Country; and it appears from repeated public acknowledgments, that they did this with zeal and alacrity. Upon what pretence of truth, with what colour of juſtice, therefore, can the cauſe, the purpoſe, and the expence of the War be charged to them? It is unjuſt, it is unmanly. The rights and poſſeſſions of Great-Britain were attacked, the intereſts of the whole empire were endangered; therefore the whole empire united in repelling it. His Majeſty tells his Parliament, in 1755, that " there " never was a ſituation in which his honour, and the eſ- " ſential intereſts of Great-Britain, called more ſtrongly " for their zeal, unanimity and diſpatch."

The Commons reply in their Addreſs, Nov. 14, 1755, " We think ourſelves bound in juſtice and gratitude to " aſſiſt your Majeſty againſt inſults and attacks that may " be made upon any part of your Majeſty's dominions, " though *not belonging* to the *Crown* of Great-Britain, in " reſentment of the part your Majeſty has taken in a " cauſe, wherein the intereſts of *this* Kingdom are *im-* " *mediately and ſo eſſentially* concerned*." Will any one after this be idle enough to maintain that the War was an American War—commenced for her, carried on for her, concluded for her? that the danger was not general, the intereſts not general, the exertions not general? Whoever is bold enough to affirm this, muſt produce higher authority than the King, his Two Houſes of Parliament, and the authentic records of the time.

But it has been ſeriouſly ſtated, if my memory does not fail me, that this country pays annually eighteen hundred thouſand pounds in diſcharge of the intereſt of a debt incurred for America in the laſt war. Upon this ſtatement, it is concluded to be both juſt and neceſſary to tax the People of America for the re-payment of that ſum†. By this calculation the principal expended muſt have been about fifty milions.

Let us, Sir, examine the truth of this by the teſt of your own Journals. The eſtimate ſtands thus;

	£
The whole expenditure in 1755 was	7,229,000
The part of it expended in the American War, including Sea and Land ſervice, with the compenſation to the different Provinces	843,783
Ditto, in 1756	10,486,000
Ditto, for the Colonies	1,440,463
Ditto, 1757	10,486,457
Ditto, the Colonies	1,334,000
Ditto, 1758	12,749,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,786,410
Ditto, 1759	15,504,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,690,000
Ditto, 1760	19,616,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,866,035
Ditto, 1761	18,299,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,830,397
Ditto, 1762	13,522,000
Ditto, the Colonies	1,324,000
The concluſion from this is, that the total amount of the money expended laſt war, was	104,891,000
Of which the Colonies coſt	11,814,000

I have included in this eſtimate all the yearly compenſations made by Parliament to the different Provinces for their extraordinary exertions, and the ſeveral expeditions againſt the French Weſt-India Iſlands, which were wholly or in part fitted out by the Sea and Land Forces charged in this eſtimate to America. But admitting that the other

* Journals of the Commons.

† Lord North's Speech upon his memorable motion.

N. B. The 104 millions above ſtated are not the debt incurred, but all that was expended during the war.

eſſential rights and intereſts of Great-Britain had not been endangered; that America, and America only, was the object of invaſion and defence—would the monopoly of her commerce, which you always enjoyed, and might for generations enjoy, reimburſe you this expence? You have poſſeſſed this monopoly 174 years; allow the profit of it to have been on an average 90,000*l. per annum*, and you are already overpaid. Yet the profit muſt have been infinitely more, or our anceſtors would not have conſtantly conſidered, cultivated, and guarded this monopoly as the moſt precious jewel in the Britiſh Commerce. When you conſider too that this monopoly is as rapidly increaſing in value, as the Colonies increaſe in commerce, cultivation and inhabitants, it will appear that this, were it this only, is more than a compenſation for the ſums you have expended in ſecuring it. For what other reaſon did you defend Portugal, but becauſe her commerce was valuable to you? Yet that commerce is not under your controul, and therefore uncertain.

[*To be continued.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 26.

A Committee of Safety for this colony is appointed by the Convention, to be compoſed of the following Gentlemen, viz. *Edmund Pendleton, George Maſon, Hon. John Page, Richard Bland, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Paul Carrington, Dudley Digges, William Cabell, Carter Braxton, James Mercer*, and *John Tabb*, Eſquires.

It is ſaid the Earl of Dunmore has ſeized upon two veſſels at Norfolk, viz. a new ſhip, juſt launched, burthen about 400 tons, and a brig; but for what purpoſe is not certainly known. Perhaps they are intended to be fitted up and manned, in order to aſſiſt the men of war and tenders in committing infernal depredations in the rivers, and on the coaſt. We are told that the owners of the above-mentioned veſſels went and demanded a reſtitution of them; but his Excellency gave no further ſatisfaction, than by declaring he had orders to procure a number of veſſels on charter, for Government ſervice, and aſſuring the Gentlemen they ſhould be amply paid.

An expreſs from Capt. Wood, which arrived at Richmond a few days ago, brings advice that the Mingo, Wyindot, and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians appear to be friendly, and have promiſed to attend the treaty at Pittſburg, the 10th of next month; but that many of the more weſtern and ſouth weſtern tribes ſeem determined to take up the hatchet againſt us.

NORWICH, Auguſt 21.

This morning arrived an expreſs from General Schuyler at Ticonderoga, to the Governor, which occaſioned his calling a Council, and ſending off Col. Mott, the Chief Engineer.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 23.

General Gage, we hear, has ſeized the donation ſtores in Boſton, and placed a ſtrong guard over the ſame.

It is ſaid for a certainty that the enemy have diſmantled the part of Caſtle William which commands the harbour of Boſton, and blowed up the walls.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 28.

Laſt Saturday night about 2000 of the United Troops of this Continent, entrenched on what is called Plough Hill, within point-blank-ſhot of the enemy; and notwithſtanding a continual fire from them almoſt all yeſterday, we had only two killed, and two wounded, viz. Adjutant Mumford of Rhode-Iſland and another man killed, Mr. William Simpſon, a volunteer of Pennſylvania, loſt a leg, and another man wounded, neither dangerous. We have not heard how many the enemy loſt, though it is ſaid one officer and ſeveral men were ſeen to fall.

Yeſterday another company of Riflemen, commanded by Captain Michael Creſſop, arrived in this town in their way to join the Grand American Army.—Some of this company, we hear, have travelled from the Miſſiſippi.

FAIRFIELD, Auguſt 29.

Laſt evening was married, at the ſeat of Thaddeus Burr, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, The Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, to Miſs DOROTHY QUINCEY, daughter of EDMUND QUINCEY, Eſq; of Boſton.

Florus informs us, that " in the ſecond Punic war, when Hannibal beſieged Rome, and was very near making himſelf maſter of it, a field upon which part of his army lay, was offered for ſale, and was immediately purchaſed by a Roman, in a ſtrong aſſurance that the Roman valour and courage would ſoon raiſe the ſiege." Equal to the conduct of that illuſtrious citizen was the marriage of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; who, with his amiable Lady, has paid as great a compliment to *American* valour, and diſcovered equal patriotiſm, by marrying now while all the colonies are as much convulſed as Rome when Hannibal was at her gates.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

On Tueſday laſt the following was publiſhed in a hand bill through this city.

" Sir, *Oyſter Ponds, Auguſt 27, 1775.*

" Your favour of the 11th inſtant came duly to hand, and I ſhould have ſailed for Haerlem without loſs of time, had I not received the following important intelligence from Gen. Waſhington, viz.

" *Auguſt 23, 1775.*———Yeſterday I received advice from Boſton, that a number of tranſports have ſailed on a ſecond expedition, for freſh proviſions. As they may purſue the ſame courſe, only advancing farther, we think Montaug Point, or Long Iſland, a very probable place of their landing; I have therefore thought beſt to give you the earlieſt intelligence; but I do not mean to confine your attention or vigilance to that place; you will pleaſe to extend your views as far as the miſchief may probably extend."—Thus far from the intelligence. I will farther inform you, that the King-fiſher laſt Wedneſday went up the Sound, with ſeveral ſmall cutters, reconnoitring the north ſide of the iſland; and Thurſday there followed paſt this place two top ſail veſſels, which I apprehend to be tranſports, as they fired two ſignal guns when they went through the Race.—I would therefore recommend it to the Provincial Congreſs, to keep a good guard upon Queen's county, as I imagine their deſign is to get ſtock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Fluſhing; and as we hope to ſecure all the ſtock upon this part of the iſland, you may expect the Boſton fleet will proceed farther up Sound.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

" *To* P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Eſq; *Preſident*," &c.

We hear from Providence, that on Tueſday, the 22d inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhips the Roſe, Swan and Glaſgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within 8 miles of the town, when two of them ran aſhore, and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a ſloop inward bound from the Weſt-Indies, theſe were immediately chaſed by the men of war's barges and three cutters, till they ran aſhore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the men of war's men, in ſight of a great number of people who had aſſembled on the ſhore. There were in the harbour two armed ſchooners fitted out by the town of Providence for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a ſmall fleet down the river. A ſmart engagement then began and laſted three hours and an half, during which an inceſſant fire was kept up between the two ſchooners and the brig and ſloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlaſſes. But at laſt they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the Captain on board, who refuſed to quit her; the ſloop we re-took, and brought into the harbour, though fired upon by the man of war as we paſſed them. We had not one man killed or wounded, which is ſurprizing. Upwards of 30 cannon balls were picked up on the ſhore. It is ſuppoſed many of the enemy were killed. The men of war are at preſent in Briſtol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Weſſals.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there, declaring themſelves to be our friends in the preſent conteſt. They ſay they are connected by marriage, and other ways, with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our ſide, notwithſtanding all Governor Carlton's endeavours to the contrary.

Captain Jenkins, who left Quebec the 21ſt of July, informs, that the Canadians ſeemed well pleaſed with the proceedings of the Colonies; that he underſtood they had received and highly approved a letter ſent them by the Continental Congreſs. That ſhip bread was 5 dollars per hundred, white bread 3 l. wheat 6 s. per buſhel. That 6 or 7 tranſports were loaded with proviſions for Boſton, and one of 500 tons had ſailed. The inhabitants uneaſy, apprehending a ſcarcity. The garriſon in a poor ſtate of defence, not more than 25 regulars in it. Governor Carlton had taken moſt of the cannon to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. That it was ſaid he had not with him above 5 or 600 men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to goal for refuſing to take up arms againſt the Colonies. That there was only one veſſel of war, the Gaſpee brig. That he ſaw a letter from a Serjeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, informing her that he was ſo buſy in building floating batteries to re-take the forts from the Yankies, that he had not had his cloaths off for a fortnight.

Sept. 4. Thurſday evening a boat being perceived coming from the tranſport lying in the North River, in which were two Negroes and two white men, they were waited upon when they came on ſhore by a number of the inhabitants to know upon what deſign they were on; but receiving little ſatisfaction from them, they were all carried before the Congreſs. The Negroes ſaid they were Freemen, and had been hired to carry two women on board the tranſport, which they did, and then fetched theſe men on ſhore. The Negroes and one of the white men were diſcharged, the other being a ſuſpicious fellow, and of a refractory temper, was committed to the care of the guard in the barracks, till further examination. The people that were on the wharff drew the boat out of the water, and carried it to the commons, where they ſet it on fire, and reduced it to aſhes, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands.

Extract of a letter from New-London, to a merchant in this City, dated Auguſt 31.

" Yeſterday morning there was a tender came into Stonington, and fired on the town, and then went out again, and returned with the roſe man of war and two other tenders, who immediately began to fire directly into the houſes; the ſhip came to an anchor, but the tenders kept under ſail, ſtanding cloſe in, tacking, firing, &c. the whole day, and this morning the fire is begun again. I ſoon expect them here. By expreſs from there, find we have two men killed. Great numbers from all parts are going there. Cannot get any particulars how the affray began. The tender firſt chaſed two ſmall ſloops in, who had men on board to go on Block-iſland to prevent their taking the ſtock off. The men landed at Stonington, and as ſoon as the tender got within good ſhot, they fired on the people."

We are credibly informed that the Hon. the Provincial Congreſs of New-Jerſey have paſſed a reſolve, that all men capable of bearing arms, who depart from the city of New-York, into that province, in times of diſtreſs, ſhall be compelled to return forthwith, and that the ſeveral Committees are enjoined to ſee the ſaid reſolve carried into execution.

We hear the inhabitants of North-Carolina are raiſing three regiments of foot, in order to defend themſelves againſt any attempts that may be made againſt that province.

Friday afternoon a ſloop with diſpatches from General Gage, lying near the man of war, ſent her boat aſhore with four men and one woman, who being obſerved by ſome of our people, they were all taken priſoners, and carried to the guard-houſe; the woman was diſcharged, but the men are detained for further examination. The boat was ſtove to pieces on the beach near Greenwich, and then burnt.

We hear the men of war and tenders have knocked down 40 houſes at Stonington.

Laſt night we had a very high tide, attended by a heavy gale of wind, which has done ſome damage along the wharffs. A new ſtore houſe of Mr. Jacob Remſen's, at White-hall, was blown down, and as there was much flour therein, great part of the ſame is damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 4.

" Yeſterday our people ſeized a ſloop, that had been for ſeveral days along ſide the Aſia man of war, and ſupplied them with proviſions, as is thought, for the uſe of the army at Boſton.—After ſecuring the cheſts, &c. belonging to the people on board, they ſet fire to the ſloop, which ſoon conſumed her. The men, about 12 in number, are all in cloſe confinement in this city; they belong up the North river, and will ſoon undergo an examination before our Committee, when no doubt they will be puniſhed according to their deſerts."

Yeſterday the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; and his LADY, arrived here from New-York.

The Ship Renown, Captain Keith, of this Port, bound for Falmouth, was ſpoke with on the 11th of laſt Month, in Lat. 39:28, Long. 62, by Captain Potbury, arrived at New-York, from Cadiz.

Laſt Saturday night and Sunday morning we had a hard gale of wind from N. E. to S. E. which occaſioned a prodigious high tide, ſo that many ſtores on the wharffs were overflowed, and great quantities of ſugar, &c. very much damaged.—We hear of great deva[illegible]ation in the country, by the waſhing away of banks, overflowing of meadows, carrying away bridges, mill-dams, mills, ſtores, &c.

During the ſtorm a number of veſſels lying at Reedy-

Iſland, outward bound, parted their cables and drove on ſhore on the marſhes at high water, where ſome of them muſt be entirely unloaded before they can be got off.

On the 22d day of July laſt, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, current money of the province of Pennſylvania, was ſent to WILLIAM HENRY, Eſq; Treaſurer of the County Committee of Lancaſter, collected from the inhabitants of PAXTON, in ſaid county, for the relief of our greatly oppreſſed and ſuffering brethren in Boſton, to be tranſmitted thither for the benevolent purpoſe of the donors.—The townſhip of Paxton has raiſed above fifty Riflemen, who are gone with the Pennſylvania companies to join the continental troops at Boſton; and they have yet in ſaid townſhip upwards of one hundred effective men, fit for and ready to enter on ſervice, in ſupport of our conſtitutional rights and liberties.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

WHEREAS the public roads of this province are obſerved to abound with ſtrollers and vagabonds, and many ſervants have run away from their maſters, and horſe ſtealing and other robberies are become very frequent: Therefore it is reſolved, that it be recommended to the good people of this province, that they do ſtrictly examine all ſuſpicious perſons paſſing to and fro through the different parts thereof; and if, upon ſuch examination, they do not give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, they do proceed to deal with them according to the laws of this province.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, *of New-Jerſey.*

Princeton, Auguſt 31, 1775.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Officers and Privates, who embody themſelves as Minute-men in this province, be, and they hereby are directed, for the ſake of diſtinction and convenience, to adopt, as their uniform, hunting frocks, as near as may be ſimilar to thoſe of the Riflemen now in the Continental ſervice.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS by the 11th article of the Aſſociation of the Congreſs it is directed, "That a Committee "be choſen in every county, city and town, by thoſe "who are qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the "legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this Aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch Committee, that any "perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this Aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith "cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end, that all ſuch foes to the rights of "Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty, "and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her."

And whereas Mr. Schloſſer having reported that a ſummons has been ſerved upon him at the ſuit of William Conn, and marked with the name of Iſaac Hunt, as his Attorney, which Mr. Schloſſer alledges was occaſioned by his acting in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee.

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt be deſired to attend this Committee immediately.

Mr. Hunt accordingly attended, and declared, that when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had detained the linen for which he had iſſued the ſummons as a member of this Committee, under a ſuſpicion that it had been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the Congreſs.

On motion, That Mr. Hunt be aſked if he means to proſecute the action againſt Mr. Schloſſer, now he is informed that Mr. Schloſſer acted, in the above inſtance, in the line of his duty as a member of this Committee? The ſaid queſtion was accordingly propoſed to him, when Mr. Hunt deſired time to conſider, and to conſult his client, engaging to anſwer the Committee at their next meeting.

Auguſt 22.

Mr. Hunt attended the Committee, and after much converſation requeſted to have the queſtion propoſed delivered to him in writing, with leave to anſwer it in the ſame way; on which Mr. Hunt was deſired to withdraw.

Mr. Hunt was called in again: The Chairman informed him that an explicit anſwer ought now to be given, and that if he had it written the Committee would receive it; on which he declared he had nothing further to offer.

Reſolved, That Mr. Hunt's conduct and declaration are by no means ſatisfactory.

Auguſt 29.

The Committee having taken the conduct of Mr. Hunt into conſideration, are of opinion that he has, by iſſuing the above mentioned ſummons and proſecuting the ſame, endeavoured, as much as in him lies, to contravene the Aſſociation entered into by the Continental Congreſs. And that he has not acted with candour in declaring, "That when he ordered the writ to be iſſued, he did "not know or believe that Mr. Schloſſer had detained "the linen for which he had iſſued the ſummons as a "member of this Committee, under a ſuſpicion that it "had been imported contrary to the Aſſociation of the "Congreſs," which will fully appear by the following affidavit.

WILLIAM CONN, of the city of Philadelphia, maketh oath, That as he paſſed the houſe of Mr. George Schloſſer, of the ſaid city, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, with three pieces of linen in his hand, Mr. Schloſſer called him, and aſked if they were for ſale, to which he replied they were, and delivered one of the pieces into the hands of Mr. Schloſſer, expecting he meant to bargain for it, but inſtead of doing ſo Mr. Schloſſer enquired how he came by it—That he, the ſaid Conn, evaded the queſtion by a feigned ſtory, thinking it hard to be ſo cloſely preſſed to ſay how he came by it; hereupon Mr. Schloſſer told him it was his duty as a Committee man to enquire, and would not part with the linen until he was ſatisfied how it was imported; that he (Conn) need not be uneaſy that the linen was detained, but if he was ſo he ſhould have ſecurity for the ſafe return of it, as ſoon as it ſhould appear to have been imported according to the Continental Aſſociation. He, the ſaid Conn, then ſaid Mr. Schloſſer might do as he pleaſed, as he could prove that he came honeſtly by the linen; that hereupon he, the ſaid Conn, applied to Mr. Ackroyd's clerk (Mr. Ackroyd not being at home) and obtained a certificate ſigned by him that the piece of linen then in queſtion had been ſold by himſelf for Mr. Ackroyd to the ſaid Conn, and delivered the ſame to Mr. Schloſſer, demanding his linen. Mr. Schloſſer ſaid the certificate was not ſatisfactory; and that although he knew Mr. Ackroyd, he did not know his clerk; however, that he would lay the whole before the Committee, who would meet ſhortly and judge of it. That on Saturday the 19th inſtant he, the ſaid Conn, having called at Mr. Schloſſer's houſe ſeveral times, and not finding him at home, grew diſſatisfied, and applied to George Bryan, Eſq; and informed him that he had a complaint to make concerning a piece of linen detained from him, and was proceeding to relate his caſe, when Mr. Bryan (before he had time to mention Mr. Schloſſer's being a Committee man) ſtopped him and ſaid it was a matter he had nothing to do with: It was the buſineſs of a lawyer. That he, the ſaid Conn, having ſome knowledge of Iſaac Hunt, Eſq; applied to him, and informed him fully of his caſe, and in particular did acquaint Mr. Hunt that Mr. Schloſſer had ſaid he detained the piece of linen as a Committee man. Mr. Hunt gave it as his opinion that the piece of linen might be recovered by a ſuit at law, and at the requeſt of him, the ſaid Conn, did commence a ſuit againſt the ſaid George Schloſſer accordingly. WILLIAM CONN.

Sworn before me this 25th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1775. JAMES YOUNG.

Ordered, That the above be publiſhed.

A true copy from the minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH,
R. STRETTELL JONES, } *Secretaries.*

Philadelphia County, Sept. 1, 1775.

In Committee, Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Townſhip Committees and the Captains of the different companies, and they are hereby enjoined to make returns to this Committee, of the Aſſociators, Non-Aſſociators, &c. in their reſpective diſtricts, agreeable to the directions of the Committee of Safety on Friday the 22d inſt. and that the Colonels of each battalion in this County do at the ſame time return the names of the officers of their reſpective battalions, with their rank and ſeniority in battalion.

The Committee adjourned to Friday the 22d inſtant, to meet at the houſe of Jacob Neff, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*** The Committee of Correſpondence for the County of Philadelphia have appointed to meet in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2d of October, at the Widow Jenkins's, in order to appropriate the donations collected for the ſuffering poor of Boſton. The ſeveral Townſhip Committees, who have not collected the whole, are earneſtly requeſted to compleat that ſervice, and pay the ſame into the hands of EDWARD MILNER, in Philadelphia, on or before the aforeſaid day.

This Day is publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKIN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet,

[*Price* 1s. *per Number, or* 13s. *by the Year*]

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, containing ſeveral uſeful, curious and intereſting original Pieces, both in Proſe and in Verſe, embelliſhed with an exact Plan of General Gage's Lines, on a large Scale, with a Deſcription of the Plan, Number of Cannon and Shot, &c.---He hath added, for the Encouragement of his Subſcribers, eight Pages Letter-preſs more than what is uſual in any Magazine.

The Publiſher returns his warmeſt Thanks to his kind Subſcribers, for the great Encouragement they have given his Monthly Muſeum, in which he is determined to do every Thing in his Power, either as to Coſt or Pains, in rendering it more and more uſeful and entertaining. By the bye, the Publiſher would be very glad to have ſome more good original Pieces handed to him. The Exerciſe of different Gifts or Talents in this Way add much to the Spirit of a Magazine. I W.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county and borough of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, in voting me higheſt on the return for the Sheriff's office theſe ſeveral years; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, I do ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your ſincere Friend,

Sept. 4, 1775. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of this city and county.

THE ſubſcriber being diſabled from following his trade, by an accident generally known, finds himſelf under the neceſſity of throwing himſelf on the generoſity of the public, to enable him to procure a decent ſubſiſtance for himſelf and family: He therefore takes the freedom to ſolicit the votes and intereſts of the freeholders of this city and county, in returning him for the Office of Coronor, for this city and county, at the enſuing election. As his misfortune befel him on a *public* occaſion, he humbly hopes for a proper ſhare of *public* favour and compaſſion. § ROBERT JEWELL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many reſpectable friends, I intend to ſtand a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the enſuing election: I therefore humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt for the ſaid office, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your friend, and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of Sept. inſt. at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Fergus Purden, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of land, ſituate and being on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, and between the Front and Second-ſtreets from Delaware; containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and Wife, and others; late the eſtate of James Claypole; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE partnerſhip of DOVE and OAKLEY, of this city, Curriers, being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment to ROBERT DOVE or GEORGE OAKLEY, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. The Currying Buſineſs is ſtill carried on by ROBERT DOVE, who hopes to have the continuance of his former friends and cuſtomers.----He has likewiſe for ſale, an aſſortment of Dry Goods, viz. Velvets, velverets, corderoys, fine ruſſells, rattinets, tammies, ſhaloons, durants, thickſets, hair ſhagg, Marſeilles quilting, cotton counterpanes, and ſundry other articles, which he will diſpoſe of very cheap for caſh. ¶

Philadelphia, September 4, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN INGLIS, of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, will be pleaſed to make them known to Mr. MALCOLM ROSS, who is properly authoriſed, by the executors, to ſettle the affairs of ſaid eſtate. SAMUEL INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATIENCE LEWIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by

ARTHUR THOMAS, and GEORGE SMITH, Executors.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN in the night between the firſt and ſecond of this inſtant September, out of the paſture of the ſubſcribers, TWO HORSES, a grey and a black, the grey is chunky and ſtout, in middling good order, marked on the near buttock CK. near 15 hands high; the black is not in ſuch good order, has a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the off buttock V. (not quite certain) as we bought him not very long ſince, 15 hands high, both about 9 years old, natural pacers. Whoever takes up the horſes, and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſes SIX POUNDS, with reaſonable charges, paid by

T. b. c. t. f. SCHLOSSER and FRANK.

Hempfield, September 1, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL BETHEL, late of Hempfield townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by the ſubſcribers.

And all perſons having any lots of ſaid deceaſed, in and near the borough of Lancaſter, and county aforeſaid, and who are indebted for ground-rents, houſe-rents, &c. due thereon, are deſired to go to the houſe of MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough aforeſaid, and make payment for the ſame, eſpecially thoſe who are two or more years in arrears, or otherwiſe they will certainly be dealt with according to law, without any further notice. SUSANNA BETHEL, and ROBERT BARBER, Adminiſtrators to ſaid eſtate. ¶

ON THURSDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, at Mr. THOMAS MACKANESS's, the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets,

ALL HIS HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mahogany Tables, Book-caſe, Cheſt and Drawers, Chairs, Looking-glaſſes, Beds and Bedding, and Kitchen Furniture.---Likewiſe all his SHOP GOODS, conſiſting of Rum, Sugar and Wine,---a neat Aſſortment of Ribbons,---Silk Gloves and Mittens, *&c. &c. September* 5, 1775.

Manheim townſhip, Auguſt 23, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county, a young cheſtnut bay MARE, about 2 years and 3 months old, 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a white ſtar in her forehead, about the bigneſs of half a dollar, was newly trimmed under the head-ſtall of the bridle, neither brand nor ear-mark, a ſhort ſwitch tail, has never been ſhod, was but juſt broke to the ſaddle, and not for drawing. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid, living about one mile from Martin Myer's mill, or to MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough of Lancaſter, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, if taken within 12 miles of the borough aforeſaid, or the above reward of Three Pounds, if at a greater diſtance, and reaſonable charges. JACOB KURTZ. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1775, at night, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Charles-town, Cheſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, ſtrong built, with ſhort body, her hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, her off eye out, both paces and trots, and when pacing goes very wide and ſhort. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare ſhall receive the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by EDWARD LANE. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th of June laſt, a ſervant man, named JAMES DICK, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, his beard almoſt red; had on, when he went away, one tow and linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, one light coloured twilled thick cloth jacket, alſo a half-worn wool hat, with a ſmall brim; he is a thick well ſet man, underſtands the exerciſe well, and will try to paſs for one of Gage's deſerters, or for a man of war's man, and perhaps he may undertake to learn ſome their exerciſe; I was informed he had been on Tinicum Iſland, and called his name John Green. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned to take him off at their peril; alſo officers of the militia are deſired to take notice, and cauſe the ſaid ſervant to be ſecured, for their humble ſervant, THOMAS CARNEY. ¶

Baltimore-Town, Auguſt 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named *Benjamin Sagers*, a blackſmith and gunſmith by trade, a very ſtraight round faced fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, ſhort light hair, and ſeveral ſcars on his head and face; had on, when he went away, a white ſhirt, blue coat, ſtriped trowſers, ſpotted ſtockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat, cut in the faſhion; may probably forge a paſs, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Philadelphia, or gone to New-York, ¶

WENT away, on the 25th of Auguſt, from the city of Philadelphia, MARY PATTERSON, partly a woman grown; had on a blue and white ſtriped cotton gown, a green quilted petticoat, and a white bonnet; and took a large bundle of clothes with her; her mother and brother beg ſhe will ſpeedily return back to them; or if any humane perſon can give intelligence where ſhe is, and will be ſo kind as to ſend it to the Printers hereof, the favour ſhall be gratefully rewarded. ¶

Glouceſter Goal, September 4, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run away, a perſon who calls himſelf *Lackey Flenegan*. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the above date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, September 4, 1775.

NOW *in the Goal of ſaid County, the following Perſons, viz.* JOHN CONNOR, *a Hair-dreſſer by Trade, who ſays he belongs to James Williamſon, of Kent County, in Maryland.* THOMAS NORTH, *born in Oxfordſhire, in England, is about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, well made, and pitted with the Small-pox; had on, when committed, a wool Hat, a London brown fly Coat, of coarſe Cloth, Ruſſia Sheeting Trowſers, and a Pair of coarſe Shoes, with Nails in the Heels.* WILLIAM MATTHEWS, *from Devonſhire, in England, of a ſwarthy Complexion, thin Viſage, and brown Hair; had on, when committed, a light blue Waiſtcoat, ſpotted in the dying, made in the Sailors faſhion with ſlaſh Sleeves, a wool Hat, cocked with white Cord, coarſe long Trowſers, coarſe Shoes, with Copper Regimental Buckles. The two laſt mentioned Perſons ſay they came in with Captain Thomas Spencer, in the Ship Elizabeth, to Baltimore. Their Maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come in four Weeks from this Date, and take them away, or they will be ſold for their Fees, by* THOMAS PUSEY. ‖ 7/6.

IRISH LINENS, of various Prices, TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Cash, by THOMAS M'GLATHRY, At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

TO BE SOLD BY
DOCTOR YELDALL,
At his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, three doors above the *Bank* Meeting-house, in Front-street,

MOST kinds of *Patent Medicines* now in use, which may be depended on to be genuine: Likewise Rhubarb of the first quality, Peruvian Bark, Camphire, Jalap in powder, &c. which will be disposed of for cash only; together with the Doctor's *Family Medicines*, so well known and approved of throughout most parts of the continent. Dr. YELDALL gives due attendance to any family that may want his assistance, either in the city or country, and who may depend on his assiduity and moderate charge, and that they will be conducted through their disorder as soon, and with as few medicines, as the nature of the complaint will admit of. Those living in places remote may, by sending an account of their disorder in writing or otherwise, have advice and medicines suitable sent to them, with proper directions for their use.

N. B. Any poor person wanting assistance, either in Physic or Surgery, by applying to the Doctor at his Ware-house, every Monday, may be supplied.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, For the benefit of others I hope you will make the following public, that others labouring under the same calamity may know where to apply for cure. I was afflicted with a cough and pain in the breast for twelve years. I applied to many but could not get relief, all agreeing that I was in a deep decay, and that there was no help for me. On your coming to New-Haven I applied your Public Medicines, and soon found benefit, and in a few months, after twelve years illness, was restored to perfect health, and have continued so above fifteen months. NATHANIEL AGNOMALL, liv in New-Haven, in Connecticut.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

FOR the benefit of others be it made public, that I, George Smith, was afflicted with a consumptive disorder for a long time, which reduced me to so low a state that I could scarce walk. I applied to several, some gave me medicines, and others said it was in vain for me to apply, but hearing of the cures that Dr. YELDALL had done in that way, I at length applied to him, and greatly to the surprise of myself and neighbours, found myself recovered to health in a short time, and am now as well as ever. As witness my hand, GEORGE SMITH, living in Third-street, near Vine-street.

To Dr. YELDALL, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

SIR, As I think no cure has been more surprising or more speedily compleated than that which you performed on my leg, I beg you may make it public, for the benefit of others labouring under the same calamity. I had been for twenty-two years labouring under dreadful ulcers in one of my legs. I applied to many able physicians, and found that all the medicines they applied were to no purpose; I was twice salivated, but without success. I applied your medicines very early this spring, and in a few weeks my leg was healed, and I am now as sound, and can do business as well as any person whatever. As witness my hand, JOHN CAMPBELL, Evesham, Burlington county.

Northampton County, August 24, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain large and valuable tract of land, situate at Blooming Grove, in the said county; bounded by vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, and containing 900 acres, more or less, whereof 50 acres are clear, with a dwelling-house thereon; late the property of Jonas Seely; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Levan and others. and to be sold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, West-Jersey, August 28, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the several Creditors of Benjamin Primus, an Insolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of said County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of said Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at One o'Clock on said Day, at the Court-House, in Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Affignment of the said Insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made to his Creditors, and he discharged from his confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said Province, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

THE 25th of August, 1775, at night, the house of Valentine Nelson, of Middletown, in Bucks county, was broke open, and the following Goods taken away, viz. a suit of blue broadcloth, the coat and vest lined with blue worsted, the breeches with white twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be seen in the broadcloth by examining it, two pair of striped trowsers, one holland the other ticking, three silk handkerchiefs, a pair of blue worsted stockings, a stock and a plain silver stock buckle, a pair of square carved silver shoe-buckles, marked N N, the under side, locket sleeve buttons, same mark, some money and small articles. Before night the same day was taken out of the house of Jacob Doughty, near Valentine's, a nankeen coatee coat, two fine shirts, one pair spotted stockings, one pair of ticking breeches, a pair of metal knee buckles, and a pair of garters. The thief supposed to be Samuel Smith, a middle-sized man, about 24 years of age, down look, and a remarkable red spot on his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, that he or they be brought to justice, and the owners have their goods, shall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS.

VALENTINE NELSON.

N. B. It is supposed that he will change his name. ¶

JAMES SIMS, who came to Philadelphia last Year, from the County of Monaughan, and Kingdom of Ireland, now lives in the Town of Carlisle, and Province of Pennsylvania: Therefore if any of his Acquaintance or Friends have any Business with him, they may find him there. Dated this 24th Day of August, 1775. ¶

Darby township, Chester county, August 28, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a servant lad, named *Francis Correy*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a healthy complexion, large out features, has black hair and generally tied (which he may perhaps cut off or alter) was born in Scotland and brought up chiefly in England, his speech is broad and rather on the West of England accent, the thumb of his left hand was split down the end with a sickle last harvest and but lately healed; had on, when he went away, a homespun blue and white narrow stripe linen coatee, remarkably long in the waist, an old shirt of Russia duck patched, a half-worn felt hat, a half-worn pair of shoes patched across the toes, a pair of buckskin breeches nearly new, with a rough seam across one of the thighs behind, light coloured worsted stockings ribbed; he can work well at farming business, understands the manual exercise, and can beat well on the drum (having been in the army) and is an artful fellow, and it is thought will endeavour to get into the Continental Service, as his mind runs that way, or may pretend to have deserted from Gage's army. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of the goals within this province, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if in Philadelphia, reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WEST.

N. B. The said servant was pursued and overtaken a few miles on this side Lancaster, when he dropt his bundle of clothes, and made his escape in the woods; has no other clothes with him than what he has on his back. ¶

Reading, August 7, 1775.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of EDWARD HARRY, late of the township of Cumrue, in the county of Berks, deceased, or who have any accompts to bring in against the said estate, are earnestly requested to attend at the house of Erhard Rose, Tavern-keeper, in Reading, on Sixth-day, the 8th of September, in order to have the same settled, as the subscriber will shortly be obliged to render the accompts of her administration. JANE HARRY, Administratrix. ¶

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, August 21, 1775,

THERE is a Mulattoe Man in Queen's-Town Goal; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and says he belongs to William M'Keene, on Reedy-Island; he has an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers. The owner is desired to come and take him away, and pay Charges. JOHN BUTLER, Goaler. ¶

ELEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots natural, is four years old, and appears lightish coloured along the hips, and as for a brand and other marks I am not certain of, but it is thought that there is a little white on his off hind foot near the pastern, and a small star in his forehead, had a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FEAGEN.

N. B. Said Horse was missed on Tuesday, the 22d of August last, and the public are requested to take notice of all suspicious people, as there is nothing now more general than run aways and thieves. ¶

Northampton Township, Bucks County, August 16, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the house of James Vansant, in the township and county aforesaid, a certain hired man, named David John, about 5 feet two inches high, thin visage, brown hair, speaks on the Welsh dialect, 28 or 30 years old; had on, and took with him, a red regimental coat, and a blue broadcloth ditto, with yellow buttons, a light coloured vest, a new ruffled shirt, and one plain ditto, marked I. V. S. under the arm, a pair of new calfskin shoes, a pair of neats leather half-worn ditto, a pair of halfworn boots, and a wool hat. Was broke open on said night, and supposed to be by said David John, a chest, in the abovementioned house, and the sum of twenty-one pounds in cash taken out of it, viz. five half johannes, and 1/8th in gold, seven dollars in silver, and the rest in paper money, not particularly remembered. Any person securing said David John, or his accomplices, if any he has, so that he or they may be brought to justice, and the money secured, shall have the above reward, or for the fellow only, the sum of Fifteen Shillings, paid by the subscriber, living at the abovementioned house.

SARAH MILES.

N. B. The said David John has a pass, signed by Samuel Irwin, Esq; of an old date, which it is probable he will produce. ¶

RUN away, on the 26th of August last, from the subscriber, an Irish servant girl, named ANN SKILLING, middle sized, came in the ship Charlotte, Captain Edgar, has red hair, full faced, fresh complexion, stoop shoulders, and speaks the Scotch dialect a little; had on, when she went off, a light blue stuff gown. As it is supposed she is gone with some of the passengers, it is hoped no person will harbour her. Whoever brings her to Mr. WHITEHEAD, at the Work-house, shall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by

¶ ROBERT GORDON HALL.

Woolwich, Gloucester County, August 27, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented Irish servant man, named *Edward Maginnis*, about 20 years of age, dark brown hair, almost black, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small-pox and something freckled on his face and hands; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, with a small brim, homespun shirt and Russia sheeting trowsers, a short jacket, without sleeves, the fore part made of black cloth, and the back part white, most worn out, good shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ANDREW RICHMAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber at Hager's Town, in Frederick county, Maryland, a servant man, named Digory Noal, an Englishman, near 6 feet high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, pitted with the small-pox, and somewhat freckled; he is a great drinker and liar, and will steal; he served his first time with Dr. Stevenson, in Baltimore-town, and he was bought out of York goal. He had on ordinary clothes when he run away, but I suppose he may have better by this time. Whoever secures said servant in any county goal, and gives notice to William Smith, Esq; in York county, or to the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, at Raccoon Creek, shall have Five Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, July 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM or PLANTATION, called Cornwall, lately the property of Lewis Stevens, Esq; deceased, lying in Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, containing about 670 acres of land, about 380 acres of which are cleared, and the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on said farm, a good genteel stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a good kitchen, barn, waggon-house, and other necessary buildings, also a fine young bearing orchard, of 400 apple-trees, grafted with the best kind of fruit, and a good garden; the cleared land is divided into six fields, which are all watered by living springs, and about 50 acres of good meadow land, partly before the door, and a great part of which is watered; it is very pleasantly situated, and is a very genteel country seat for a gentleman, or profitable place for a farmer, being in the neighbourhood of several houses of worship, and two mills from two to four miles distant. The place will be sold together or divided, as may best suit the purchaser and interest of the concerned. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to JAMES PARKER, Esq; of Perth-Amboy, or to Mr. JOHN IMLEY, of Alexandria, who are vested with the fee simple, and will give a good and sufficient deed of conveyance to the purchaser for the same. ¶

LORD *CHESTERFIELD*'s LETTERS complete, in four volumes, with neat bindings, are now selling by *ROBERT BELL*, in Third-street, *Philadelphia*.---Who hath also for sale, a large collection of new and old BOOKS.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The BRIGANTINE
CHARMING PEGGY,
Gustavus Conyngham, Master,

WILL sail in eight days. For passage, apply to CONYNGHAM, NESBITT, and Co. or said Master, at Stamper's wharff. *August* 30. ¶

Philadelphia, August 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

Just published, and ready to be delivered,
Printed and sold by R. AITKEN, *Printer and Bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street*, Philadelphia,
Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America.
On fine Paper, and a beautiful new Type; enriched with twelve useful Plates of the Manœuvres.
Price Six Shillings and Six-pence bound. A few Copies on superfine Paper, at One Dollar (the London Edition being 10s. bound.)

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
OFFICERS DETACHED IN THE FIELD:
CONTAINING,

A SCHEME FOR FORMING A CORPS OF A PARTISAN. Illustrated with 12 Copperplates of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the *PETITE GUERRE*. By ROGER STEVENSON, Esquire.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Though we have numberless Treatises on Military Subjects, it has always been regretted that none of the Authors have descended lower than to instruct Generals in the Operations of Armies, excepting those who confine themselves to the Duties of the Parade and Garrison; so that inferior Officers have had no Source from whence they could derive Instruction on the Duties of their Sphere in the Field, even though they may have ransacked all the military Writers from Vegetius to our Books of Discipline. The Instructions on the sublime Parts of War are perfect, none however but General Officers have occasion to consult them for any Purpose but Speculation, while the Art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying lesser Posts in the Field, which is the Business of every Rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the Notice of military Writers.

Every one knows of what Importance even the smallest Detachments are to an Army, and must be sensible that if they happen to be commanded by Officers who are ignorant of their Duty, they can neither expect to procure Advantage to the Army, or Honour to themselves; but as it is only on occasion of being employed in commanding small Detachments, that inferior Officers can hope to signalize themselves, the Knowledge of this particular Branch is an Object the most worthy of their Study and Regard.

If to the Science of Posts be added the Manœuvres of the Partisan in secret Marches; occupying, defending, or attacking Posts; reconnoitring Countries, or the Enemy; placing of Ambuscades; Pursuits, or Retreats, &c. the whole Method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known.

N. B. A complete and elegant MAP of the Country, shewing the Seat of the present unhappy Civil War in North-America. To which is added, a beautiful Draught of the Provincial Camp: Likewise, a Perspective View of Boston, and General Gage's Lines. *Price Five Shillings.*

Just published, and to be sold by HENRY MILLER, *in Race-street, opposite Moravian-alley, and by most of the other Printers and Booksellers, in Philadelphia; also, by* Francis Bailey, *in Lancaster, and* Isaac Collins, *in Burlington; price Nine pence a single Sermon, and Six Shillings by the dozen,*

Defensive WAR in a just Cause SINLESS.

A SERMON, preached on the day of the Continental Fast, at Tredyffryn, in Chester county, before Captain Dewees's and part of several other companies met on the occasion, from NEHEMIAH iv. 14. *Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses.* By the Reverend DAVID JONES, A. M. Published by request. *Our God whom we serve, is able to deliver us.* DAN. iii. 17.

N. B. In most of the above places some copies of the author's JOURNAL, among some nations of Indians on the Ohio, in 1772 and 1773, are to be had. *Price 1s. 6d. or 12s. by the dozen.* ¶

Philadelphia, August 23, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS CASH, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and all those that have any demands thereon, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber,

CYNTHIA CASH, Executrix.

N. B. She has a convenient house, in an agreeable part of this city, in Second-street, near the New-market, where she can accommodate 6 or 8 lodgers.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of LAND, containing 480 acres, situated in a high, healthy country, in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, West New-Jersey, about seven miles from Burlington, and the same distance from Mount-holly, 11 miles from Cooper's Ferries, opposite Philadelphia, 4 miles from an English Church, and 1 mile and ½ from a Friends Meeting-house, in Moore's-town; there are, on said plantation, a good framed two story dwelling-house and kitchen; a convenient wash-house, and a well of excellent water (with a pump) under the same; a good barn, stables, corn-crib, smoke-house, granary, and other convenient out-houses, three good apple-orchards, and sundry other fruit-trees; about 200 acres of cleared plow land, which is exceeding good for wheat, or other grain; the whole within good fence, and properly divided into fields; 50 acres of cleared meadow, which is also within good fence; the most part of said meadow is very good, and much more may be made; the remainder of the plantation is woodland, the greatest part of which is well timbered. The whole will be sold together, or part thereof, with a suitable quantity of meadow, as may best suit the purchaser; the title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may have farther information respecting the title, and terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSHUA BISPHAM. ‖7s6.

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,

THE SHIP
CLARENDON,
JOHN DENNISTON,
MASTER,

WILL said on or before the 9th of September. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROBERT RITCHIE, or the Master on board, at Mr. Joseph Sim's wharff. *Philadelphia, August 21, 1775.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, of a good Character, who understands driving a Carriage and Plantation Work. Such a Person may hear of a Place, by enquiring of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia.

New-Castle Goal, July 19, 1775.

NOW in the goal of said county, the following persons, viz. *John Coffy*, a runaway servant, from John Brown, in Lancaster county; also *Mary Simmons*, belonging to Emory Sudler, of Newtown, Chester; likewise a Negroe man, called *Cæsar*, who belongs to Thomas Russell, in Cæcil county, Maryland. Their masters are desired to come, in four weeks from this date, and take them away, or they will be sold for their fees, by ‖4W. THOMAS PUSEY.

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September 13, 1775. NUMB. 2438.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain Eyres, from Liſbon, and Captain M'Kenzie, from Belfaſt, arrived at this place, and Captain Lee, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAGUE, July 4.

AN authentic letter from Madrid, dated June 12, ſays, "We are no better informed than you of the real deſtination of our grand armament. The Court continues to keep it a profound ſecret. As to ſaying it is deſtined for Algiers, Tunis, Tangier, or Conſtantine, thoſe are but mere conjectures. Perſons who pretend to be better inſtructed, and who are really in the way of being ſo, call it a ſequel to the war againſt the Moors. Time only can clear up the matter. What the public papers have announced in regard to the concluſion of a peace between the Emperor of Morocco and the King of Spain, is deſtitute of all foundation; for I can aſſure you that no ſuch thing has hitherto been in queſtion here.

Carthagena, May 23. The different troops that are to embark at this port daily arrive here, and the horſe and baggage are continually ſending on board. This expedition will probably ſail from hence within a fortnight, at fartheſt, and conſiſts of 400 tranſports, and 36 or 40 men of war. The Sieur de Caſtejoin is commander in chief of this fleet, and Lieutenant General O'Reiley commands the land forces, which amount to 20,000 men, including infantry and cavalry.

Madrid, May 30. We have juſt received letters from the governor of the province of Tucuman, ſituated between the Rio Padro, the Paraguay and Oronouque, that the miſſionaries he had ſent with a ſmall detachment towards the Indians inhabiting the unknown countries adjoining to his government, found two neighbouring nations in a country fertile in trees, paſture, and wild fruits, that the people in one of theſe countries were of the common ſize, but without hair, beard, or eye-brows. The inhabitants of the other country are barely 32 inches high, French meaſure. The above governor writes, that he is ſending home four of this pigmy nation, and they are expected to arrive about autumn.

Malaga, June 9. All our wines are riſing ſurpriſingly, on account of the vaſt quantities bought up by the King's agents, for the uſe of the garriſons at Barbary, and for the uſe of the navy and army going on the grand expedition deſtined againſt Algiers. They are to ſail from Carthagena the 13th inſtant. The whole armada conſiſts of 50 King's veſſels, large and ſmall, 500 tranſports, and upwards of 20,000 horſe and foot, who are to lay ſiege to the ſaid city by land, while the fleet is to attack it by ſea. God grant them all ſucceſs againſt that den of piratical thieves and robbers.

LONDON.

June 24. An eminent American merchant had 2000 pounds worth of bills of exchange (which had been remitted him from his correſpondents on the other ſide the Atlantic) ſent him on Thurſday from the people in power, together with ſuch extracts from his letters as referred merely to matters of buſineſs, but the letters themſelves, were kept back.

June 26. Twelve frigates are ordered to be commiſſioned conditionally for the American ſervice.

Four of the men of war now fitting out at Portſmouth are deſigned for America; two for Boſton, in order to ſtrengthen the King's forces, and to aſſiſt the troops now there.

June 27. It is at length determined in the cabinet, to withdraw the troops from America, and to block up every port and harbour belonging to the Americans; ſo that no ſhip of any nation whatever will be admitted to trade or carry on any traffic of any kind with them.

A number of frigates are ordered to be put in commiſſion immediately, which are to cruize round the coaſt of America.

On Saturday evening an order arrived at the Tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 ſtand of ſmall arms; the place of their deſtination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be ſent to Virginia.

Yeſterday the ſheriffs went up to St. James's to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be pleaſed to permit the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Livery, to wait on him with their Petition and Remonſtrance; his Majeſty being at Kew, they went thither, where they waited about three quarters of an hour, when his Majeſty ſignified to them by a Lord in waiting, that they ſhould go up to St. James's to-morrow for an anſwer. They returned to the Manſion-houſe at 9 o'clock.

It is now confidently reported, that Parliament will meet for a few days in the month of Auguſt, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical ſtate of America into conſideration.

June 28. The Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, in conſequence of the King's appointment laſt Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words, "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to know your Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive, upon the throne, their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition." His Majeſty replied, "You will pleaſe to take notice, that I will receive their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, on Friday next, at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then ſaid, "Your Majeſty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery, in Common-Hall aſſembled, have reſolved not to preſent their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, unleſs your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on the throne." The King anſwered, "I am ever ready to receive Addreſſes and Petitions—but I am the judge where."

By letters received yeſterday from New-York, by the way of Briſtol, they write that all communication between that province and Canada was cut off by the New-England troops being in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

June 29. We hear that one of the following meaſures is immediately to be adopted by government; either to keep poſſeſſion with troops of all the great towns on the coaſt of America, and ſhut all her ports with frigates, or to finiſh the war at once, by reducing with a military force the provinces of New-England to obedience. This meaſure it is thought will be purſued, as an example is neceſſary (ſays our correſpondent) after the Americans have drawn the ſword.

A correſpondent informs us, that the reaſon of the preſent appearance of inactivity among the ſervants of the crown, is the difficulty of giving inſtructions to the troops how to proceed in the project of over-running the provinces of New-England; whether they are to treat them with all the rigour of war indiſcriminately, or only attack and ſeize ſuch as oppoſe them in the field. It is ſaid the form of an oath is prepared, which is to be tendered to ſuch as ſubmit; the purport of which is, owning the ſupremacy of Parliament in all matters whatever with regard to America; and that for the future, no perſon, without taking ſuch oath, ſhall be capable of acting in any civil or military capacity whatſoever.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated June 25, ſays, "Friday night an expreſs arrived at the victualling office here to ſet another oven at work, to bake 14 ſuits a day (a ſuit is an hundred weight) for the ſervice in America, as all their ſupplies muſt come from England."

June 30. We hear that orders were diſpatched on Thurſday laſt to General Carleton to come down acroſs the lakes from Canada with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to preſs the inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne with another body of 5000 men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the province of New-York, to intercept any aids that may be ſent from the ſouthern provinces.

Three frigates, with a line of battle ſhip, are ordered to cruiſe on the coaſt of South Carolina, while a bomb ketch under their protection is to lie before Charleſtown, to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from ſending any aid to the Boſtonians. The ſame precautions are to be uſed with reſpect to Virginia and Maryland. In ſhort, all the ports of the refractory colonies are to be ſhut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely ſtopped.

A few days ago four frigates ſailed from Plymouth; their ſtations are as follow: One off Cadiz, another between the Rock of Liſbon and the Streights of Gibraltar, one off Fineſterre, and the fourth off the Groyne.

The fortreſs of Ticonderoga, ſurpriſed and taken by Col. Allen, held out in the laſt war a ſiege of 17 days.

July 1. Several Americans arrived in town on Thurſday, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

We are well informed that ſome Spaniſh agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This ſhews that the Spaniards intend availing themſelves of our unhappy diſputes with the Americans, by ſupplying them with ſuch goods as they will not import from us.

In conſequence of ſome private intelligence lately received, orders have been given for four of the beſt ſailing frigates in the navy to cruiſe from 150 to 200 leagues to the Weſtward.

Orders are ſent to Gibraltar for laying a boom and chain acroſs the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any veſſels coming in without leave.

July 4. This day a common-hall (agreeable to adjournment) was held at Guildhall, in order to receive the report of the ſheriffs, on whom the election had fallen for the ſhrievalty for the enſuing year. About one o'clock the ſheriffs and their officers came on the huſtings, and declared the election to have fallen on Aldermen Hayley and Newnham; they then retired and about a quarter of an hour after the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewis, Hayley, Newnham, and Lee, aſcended the Huſtings, when the ſheriffs declared the election a ſecond time.

The ſheriffs elect then addreſſed the livery to the following effect.

They returned their ſincere thanks for the great honour conferred upon them, and aſſured their conſtituents, that they would go through the various parts of that great office with juſtice, intrepidity and humanity.

The Lord Mayor then came forward, and read the proceedings of the ſheriffs, relative to their waiting on his Majeſty with the reſolution of the common-hall on Midſummer-day laſt, with his Majeſty's anſwer, and ſheriff Plomer's reply (as mentioned in the public papers;) and ſaid, that as his Majeſty did not think fit to receive it on the throne, he (the Lord Mayor) thought it his duty not to go up with it—and humbly ſubmitted further proceedings to the deliberations of the livery. A Mr. Humphrys, fiſhmonger, wanted to be heard, for which purpoſe he was brought up to the front of the Huſtings; and then only obſerved, that as a liveryman he diſſented to the reſolutions, and begged leave to read his reaſons, which after a deal of confuſion was granted, but contained little to the purpoſe.

M. B. Allen, Eſq; then came forward, and expatiated with a great deal of ſpirit on the deſpotic and evil deſigns of miniſters, whereby Sovereigns were often miſled, and concluded with recommending a ſecond addreſs, &c.

Mr. Stavely addreſſed the Livery in a manly ſpeech, wherein he laid before them their great dignity and conſequence, and at this alarming criſis recommended unanimity and perſeverance as the ſureſt way to ſucceed; and produced a number of reſolutions, which met with unanimous approbation, one of which was, that inſtructions be given to our repreſentatives to endeavour to find out who it was that adviſed his Majeſty to give ſuch an anſwer to the Sheriffs, and to ſome late unpopular acts; and when found out, to move for impeachments.

Another reſolution was, that the Sheriffs be ordered to wait on his Majeſty to-morrow, and to deliver into his hand the reſolutions of this day, together with thoſe of the 24th of June.

Mr. Alderman Bull then came forward, and aſſured the Livery that the firſt of theſe reſolutions coincided with his principles, but if otherwiſe, their inſtructions would ever be implicitly obeyed by him; and Alderman Hayley expreſſed himſelf to the ſame purport.—After which the hall was adjourned.

It is whiſpered that a great perſonage has given poſitive orders, that no more ſhips be broke up, till others are laid on the ſtocks.

It is now believed that our army in America will be conſiderably augmented; that poſts and communications will be occupied and kept open in that country; and that ſome conſiderable inland part will be made a place of arms, and the General's head-quarters, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible for the troops to remain much longer in their preſent ſituation.—There are however ſeveral material objections to the practicability of ſuch a plan, at leaſt till the next ſummer. Firſt it may be proper to enquire whether the King's troops are of force ſufficient to penetrate into the country. Secondly, though they were, if they muſt not expect to have the country ruined and deſtroyed wherever they faced: And thirdly, if it would not be impoſſible in ſo ſhort a time to raiſe buildings, barracks, and cover for the troops, to defend them againſt the inclemency of the ſevere winters they have in that country.

It was yeſterday currently reported that Halifax, and all the military ſtores in that town, had fallen into the hands of the inſurgents from New-England. If this intelligence ſhould be confirmed, it will be impoſſible for Gen. Gage to remain much longer in his preſent ſituation, as the troops will be obliged either to embark and return to Europe, or commence hoſtilities, by endeavouring to poſſeſs a diſtrict of country ſufficient to ſupply them with proviſions.

Some reſolutions, it is ſaid, were certainly come to laſt week in the cabinet, and reported to be as follow: In caſe peace is preſerved between England, France and Spain, then Lord North to continue at the helm, but ſhould a war break out, then for him immediately to reſign with a penſion, and Lord Chatham to ſucceed him, and to have ſuch helpmates as he thinks proper.

July 6. Orders are given, and now executing at the Tower, for 3000 ſtand of arms to be got ready with all expedition, in order to be ſhipped off for Canada.

It is ſaid a draught of twenty men from every regiment in England is to be made immediately, which are to be embarked for America.

Our Miniſtry, it is aſſured, have impatiently waited for theſe three weeks paſt for ſome important explanations from the court of Madrid.—The French miniſtry, it is ſaid, have warmly enforced the repreſentations of the court of London on this occaſion.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the militia forces in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all vacancies therein to be filled up.

Laſt week orders were ſent to all the ſea ports to prevent any ſeamen of Great-Britain entering into the ſervice of any foreign power.

The 67th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the Royal Regiment of Highlanders now in that kingdom are ordered over here, to be augmented to a hundred men a company, beſides non-commiſſioned officers; after which, they are to be ſent to America.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed the King in the following words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We "are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of "the city of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, to "wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into your "Majeſty's hands, in their name, their reſolutions agreed "to in Common-Hall on the 24th of June laſt, and of the "4th inſtant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the following reſolutions only into the King's hand, which he received without ſaying a word.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, on Tueſday the 4th of July, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the King is bound to hear the Petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the ſubject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's anſwer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Reſolved, That ſuch denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and eſtabliſhed by the revolution, of no effect.

Reſolved. That whoſoever adviſed his Majeſty, directly or indirectly, to refuſe hearing the humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of this court, on the Throne, is equally an enemy to the happineſs and ſecurity of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the People.

Reſolved, That the following inſtructions be given to our repreſentatives in Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,

You are here inſtructed by the Livery in Common-Hall aſſembled to move, immediately on the next meeting of Parliament, for an humble addreſs from the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, requeſting to know who were the adviſers of thoſe fatal meaſures, which have planted Popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a moſt unnatural civil war, to the ſubverſion of the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, the ruin of our moſt valuable commerce, and the deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſubjects. To know who were the adviſers of a

measure ſo dangerous to his Majeſty's happineſs, and the rights of his people, as refuſing to hear the petitions and complaints of his ſubjects. You are further inſtructed, Gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and adviſers of thoſe meaſures, that by bringing them to public juſtice, evil councellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be eſtabliſhed, the rights of the people vindicated, and the whole empire reſtored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety. RIX.

Our whole infantry conſiſts of 70 regiments (beſides foot guards and marines) ſeven regiments and one battalion of the firſt regiment are at Gibraltar. Six regiments and the ſecond battalion of the firſt regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribee Iſlands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua, and one in the Grenadoes. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the Commons of America. So that thus having forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and ſome companies of two others in Great-Britain. Theſe, with the horſe, and horſe-grenadier guards, four regiments of horſe, three regiments of dragoon guards, and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great-Britain and Ireland.

The warmeſt advocates for adminiſtration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at ſea, or ready to put to ſea at a few days notice, than Great-Britain by its utmoſt efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months: The united or confederate fleets amounting to 92 men of war of the line, and the moſt ſanguine promiſes of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the abovementioned period, that is to ſay, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the courſe of the year. Such is the humiliating ſtate of Great-Britain, once the miſtreſs and great arbitreſs of the ocean.

July 8. It was this morning reported in the city, that the Spaniards had marched a conſiderable army towards the frontiers of Portugal, and that the court of Portugal has applied to this court for aſſiſtance.

Prince Mazerino, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, was at Kew a few days ago, and it is ſaid gave ſuch a ſatisfactory account of the preſent warlike preparations of Spain, that the Americans have nothing to hope, nor England to fear, from them.

We are well aſſured from perſons of the firſt diſtinction in France, that the Duke de Choiſeul now triumphs over his enemies, and will ſoon appear again as premier; if ſo, and of which there is very little or no doubt, a war with France and Spain, whatever aſſurances are given to the contrary, will, whenever opportunity ſerves, doubtleſs immediately enſue.

It is ſaid, that General Gage has written in the moſt preſſing terms, either to be recalled or have 15,000 men ſent him.

A regiment of Marines is going to be raiſed in Ireland, which is to conſiſt of a thouſand men, incluſive of officers.

It is confidently aſſerted in the city, that the miniſtry have received advice from Liſbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is apprehended that they deſign to invade ſome part of the Portugueſe territories; that in ſuch caſe the court of Portugal requeſts an immediate aid and aſſiſtance from England.

July 11. Friday at a court of common council held at Guild-hall, in order to take into conſideration the letters received by the Lord Mayor from the Committee at New-York, Mr. Staveley moved, that a number of Reſolutions he produced ſhould be preſented to the King by the court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion;

"That an humble Addreſs and Petition be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he will be pleaſed to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence and peace, over the Britiſh Empire."

This motion, after ſeveral debates, the queſtion being put, upon the ſhew of hands, was carried in the affirmative.

The numbers for the Motion were:

Six Aldermen, ſixty-ſix Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 74

Againſt the Motion:

Six Aldermen, ſixty-one Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 69

Majority for the Motion, 5

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of ſix Aldermen and twelve Commoners might be directly appointed, to draw up the Petition and Addreſs, which paſſed in the affirmative. The committee withdrew, and in a ſhort time returned with a moſt reſpectful Petition and Addreſs, which met with the approbation of the whole court, except one diſſenting Alderman.

The Sheriffs are directed to attend his Majeſty at St. James's next Wedneſday, in order to know when he will be pleaſed to receive the above addreſs, which will be preſented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in their gowns.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, July 6.

"An order is arrived at the dock for ſix ſail of the line to be equipt with ſtores of all ſpecies, to be got ready in the yard, in caſe of being called upon on any emergency."

Letters from New-York mention, that the Congreſs had voted 36,000 men as a ſtanding army, beſides the militia, and one million of Pennſylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the Delegates be a Committee to act; that they are reſolved to ſend manifeſtoes to all the powers in Europe, to let them know their reaſons for breaking with their mother country; that they are determined not to ſubmit till they are reinſtated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be ſtopt upon the 22d of July.

There is a talk of the Common Council moving on Wedneſday next for a preſent of 2000l. to be granted to the Lord Mayor, on account of his ſpirit and reſolution in behalf of public liberty in general, and the rights and privileges of the citizens in particular.

By Capt. Coupar, arrived at New-York, and Capt. Falconer, arrived here, both from London, we have the following intelligence, viz.

PARIS, June 30.

THE ſquadron fitted out at Rochefort is to cruize between that port and the mouth of the Tagus. Another ſquadron is equipping at Breſt, which the Duke de Chartres ſet out laſt night to go on board of.

LONDON.

July 8. A report gains ground at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh armament is actually intended againſt Gibraltar; and that advices have been received in the courſe of the preſent week, which leave it no longer a matter of doubt.

Many of the ſhipwrights are reſolved, if their grievances are not ſpeedily redreſſed, to ſail immediately for America, where they are aſſured of being received with open arms by every true lover of liberty and their country.

A Briſtol correſpondent informs us, that the conſequences of the American reſolutions are ſo viſibly felt by all the commercial ranks of people in that city juſt now, that whilſt the merchants are diſtracted, little leſs than an INSURRECTION is expected from the ſeveral orders of people dependent on them.

July 11. There will be petitions from Liverpool and Briſtol, upon American affairs.

Advice is ſaid to be received from the Governor of Gibraltar, of nine ſail of Spaniſh men of war having arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar, and that the remainder of the fleet was hourly expected.

It is ſaid that a certain perſonage is in a very dangerous way, the perſons deputed to wait on him having left him *ſpeechleſs*. A *conſultation* of the *whole body* will be held thereon, but it is apprehended as a *loſt caſe*, his complaint being of a very *obſtinate* nature.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 8.

"Wedneſday an expreſs arrived with diſpatches for Boſton, to be conveyed by the Alderney ſloop. The ſhip was then fitting in the harbour, and had neither guns or ſcarcely any thing elſe on board; but the people working on her all night, ſhe was got ready the next day, when ſhe ſailed, without anchoring at Spithead.

"Same day, agreeable to orders from the Navy Board, 92 people were diſcharged from the dock-yard. None of the others are yet gone to work, but are making freſh petitions, addreſſed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

July 12. On Monday arrived at Dover the Polly, Thompſon, and the Mary, Turrel, both from New-York. They have brought over ſeveral of the moſt capital families, who have left New-York on account of the troubles that ſubſiſt there, which are not likely to end till that once flouriſhing city is laid in ruins, which was daily expected when the above ſhips ſailed from thence.

The news brought by the Meredith packet, which has ſo much alarmed Adminiſtration, is ſaid to be—that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a ſhort diſtance of Gibraltar; and that the Spaniſh fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being beſieged both by ſea and land.

The people of Ireland, it is ſaid, are exceedingly uneaſy, and very apprehenſive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a viſit, as they are at preſent totally incapable of reſiſting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot ſcarcely amounting to 180 men.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, June 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reaſon) that this unhappy country will ſoon be involved in a war. A Spaniſh army of a conſiderable force is within a ſhort march of our frontiers; and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador ſeems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a ſatisfactory anſwer whether the court of Portugal will join Spain, in caſe a war ſhould break out between England and them; the only anſwer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deſerting their old Ally; beſides, they had only a ſufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ſhips in the time of war. We have a tolerable ſtrong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well diſciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers from an invaſion. Trade at preſent flouriſhes, and the Engliſh merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great diſguſt to the French, who have complained to their court of it; ſo that I am pretty certain either France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find ſome means to break with us; but while we have ſo faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehenſions of having this country brought under the Spaniſh yoke. Juſt now arrived three ſhips from America, laden with wheat, but cannot get their names."

Extract of letter from Chatham, July 9.

"The twenty taſk companies, conſiſting of four hundred ſhipwrights, ſtill continue to abſent themſelves from his Majeſty's dock-yard here, and are determined not to return to their duty till their wages are raiſed to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked men, and eſteemed as good workmen as any in the Royal Navy; they intend to petition his Majeſty for redreſs, being unable to ſupport themſelves and families upon ſo ſmall a ſum as two ſhillings and one penny a day. In order to accompliſh the ſame, they have appointed Mr. Joſeph Mearſe and Mr. Daniel Rowley ſhipwrights belonging to the ſaid companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his Majeſty, for which purpoſe they ſet out from hence for London yeſterday, at which place they are to meet two of their brother ſhipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portſmouth, and two from Plymouth yards, deputed for the ſame buſineſs. A contribution is to be made to-morrow by the gentlemen of this town, for the ſupport of the ſhipwrights belonging to this dock-yard, who have large families, and are in want of the neceſſaries of life.

"Yeſterday about 70 ſhipwrights belonging to the day companies, who were appointed to work on board the ſhips fitting out for ſea at this port, abſented themſelves, and joined the taſk companies, being determined, it ſeems, not to go to work again till their wages are raiſed to half a crown per day.

"Orders were received yeſterday at the Commiſſioners office, to enter ſhipwrights in this dock-yard.

"Orders were likewiſe received for the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, to be fitted for ſea with the greateſt expedition.

"Our dock-yard appears a ſcene of diſtreſs, there being now only a few old ſhipwrights, worn out in the ſervice, to do the buſineſs here, with a few apprentices, though three ſhips are ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately, viz. the Roebuck of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool beforementioned."

It was yeſterday currently reported in the city, that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards; but whether the report originated with the *Alley gentry*, or not, we will not take upon us to determine.

By letters from Ireland we are informed, that the people in the northern countries let their flax grow longer this year than uſual, in hopes that it might ſtrengthen the ſeed, which they pay great attention to, as they have no proſpect of having any from America this year.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 29.

"In a full aſſembly of the States General the 20th ult. it was reſolved, that orders be iſſued from the Admiralty board of their High Mightineſſes the States General, to the Sieur Van Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies, inſtructing him to give orders alſo to all perſons under him, to their utmoſt power to ſeize and deſtroy all ammunition, ſtores and proviſions, which may be found in any ſhip or ſhips bound from any of the Dutch ſettlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ſhips from any quarter, which are bound to any port in the Engliſh American colonies, except ſuch as is conſigned either to the Governors of New-England, Philadelphia, New-York, Halifax or Virginia, and that ſuch captures ſhall be conſidered as lawful prizes, and be ſhared among the officers and crews of thoſe veſſels concerned in taking them, the ſame as thoſe who are enemies of the States, but that the crews (the Captain, his Chief-mate, and Supercargoe, if any, excepted) be landed on the neareſt dominion of Great-Britain, where ſuch capture is made. Reſolved alſo, that the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch.

"Ordered, That theſe reſolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr. Yorke, the Britiſh Miniſter to the States; and alſo a copy of the ſame be ſent to the Dutch Reſident at London."

July 13. We are informed, that ſhould the diſturbances in New-England continue till the next ſitting of Parliament, an act will be paſſed to make it lawful to try, by a court-martial, all ſuch perſons as ſhall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be ſpecified in the act. Others affirm, that a court of Oyer and Terminer ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the ſpecial purpoſe of trying the rebels at Boſton; and that no perſon, ſuſpected by the King's Council as diſaffected to the ſupremacy of Parliament over America, ſhall be permitted to ſit upon any jury. This meaſure will be leſs liable to objections than the bringing of the culprits to be tried in this country.

It is ſaid, that the reaſon for delaying the 5000 men, which the Miniſtry deſigned to ſend to America, is, that the three Generals lately arrived at Boſton have ſent it home, as their opinion, that they may be able to defeat the Provincials without further aſſiſtance, though General Gage thinks 15,000 men abſolutely neceſſary for the reduction of New-England. The tranſports, however, are taken up, and ſeveral regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs at the ſhorteſt notice; ſo that in caſe the projected attack on the Provincials under Putnam ſhould not appear practicable to our General Officers, the reinforcements ſhall be embarked in the firſt week in Auguſt.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleaſed to be waited on with the City Addreſs and Petition, praying his Majeſty to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence and peace, over the Britiſh empire. They were graciouſly received, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Friday at two o'clock.

Yeſterday a meſſenger ſet out expreſs from the Secretary's Office for Gibraltar, with diſpatches to Lieutenant General Cornwallis; alſo a meſſenger with diſpatches to Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia and Cape-Breton.

The Sally, Stephens, from New-York, is loſt on the coaſt of Africa.

WATERTOWN, *September 4.*

The following ACTS paſſed the General Aſſembly of this colony in their late ſeſſion, viz.

An ACT to confirm and eſtabliſh the reſolves of the ſeveral Provincial Congreſſes of this colony.

An ACT for making and emitting of bills of public credit.

An ACT declaratory of the right of certain towns and diſtricts in the colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, to elect and depute a Repreſentative or Repreſentatives to ſerve for, or repreſent them in any Great and General Court or Aſſembly, at any time to be held and kept for the ſervice of ſaid colony.

An ACT for removing from their reſpective offices and places, all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this colony, of holding or claiming to hold their reſpective offices or places, by or under any nomination, appointment or commiſſion, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, either with or without the audience and conſent of the Council, or aſſiſtance of the ſaid province, or by the major part of the Council or Aſſiſtants of ſaid province, in the abſence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, before the perfect meeting of this General Court.

An ACT preſcribing the form of an oath to be taken by all Commiſſion Officers, both civil and military, who have been commiſſionated for this colony ſince the 19th day of July laſt, or may be hereafter commiſſionated, until the further order of the Great and General Court.

Two of the enemies floating batteries attempting to annoy our people at work upon Plow'd-Hill, were ſilenced in Myſtick River, and one of them partly ſunk, by ſome of our cannon placed at Temple's Farm.

There has been a heavy cannonade, more or leſs, every day the week paſt, notwithſtanding which we have had only four men killed and two wounded.

Early laſt Wedneſday morning the Roſe Man of War, with three tenders, was obſerved chaſing ſeveral ſmall veſſels into the harbour of Stonington, ſuppoſed to be from Block-iſland; one of the inhabitants being down on the ſhore with a trumpet, attempting to pilot the veſſels into the harbour, was ordered by one of the tenders to deſiſt, or he would fire on the town; he returned for anſwer, he might do as he pleaſed; immediately the tender ran along ſide of the wharves, and fired a whole broadſide on the town and people, which was returned by a volley of ſmall arms from the people, and after exchanging ſeveral vollies, the tender bore away and joined the man of war and two tenders, and before 10 o'clock the roſe ſhip of war and the three tenders were cloſe within 60 or 80 rods of the wharves, and begun a very heavy fire on the town and inhabitants until the middle of the day, when they ceaſed for two hours; in which interval application was made to know the reaſon of theſe hoſtilities, anſwer was returned, that they begun the firſt fire on him, (than which nothing can be more falſe) and after about two hours, the fire began again, and continued till night.—Thurſday morning they took ſundry veſſels out of the harbour, one from Surrinam belonging to Patuxet with molaſſes, and appeared as if going into New-London. It is ſuppoſed there hath been no ſtock yet taken from Block-iſland. It is ſurpriſing that during this whole action there was only one man wounded, it is feared mortally. Our people killed two men and wounded ſeveral others belonging to the man of war and tenders.—There are 250 men now arrived and are on Block-iſland, for the purpoſe of guarding the ſtock.

NEWPORT, *September 4.*

A ſloop was lately carried into Boſton, with live ſtock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiſer, which veſſel and cargoe was condemned in Boſton as forfeited; the Captain of which left Boſton laſt Tueſday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boſton dead

the Sunday before, who had been killed by the riflemen belonging to the American army on Saturday night, the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants and the ministerial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston, fit for duty, and the same number at Bunker's-hill.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this City, dated July 10, 1775.

"The present Struggle between this Country and North-America, I have heard old People 50 Years ago predict. It is in the Nature of Things, that the Greater will not longer obey the Lesser, than when an Opportunity presents to exert itself. That Period seems now to be come. I have always been of Opinion, that the Measures pursued here since 1763 were mistaken and unjust; this Country should have been content to take the Wealth of America by Trade, and not by Revenue Acts, imposed on a People unrepresented. The Assembly of the Colonies only have a Right to give and grant when they think proper to the Crown, and not an Assembly of People here. This reasoning I think is in the Law of Nature, this Constitution, and so says Mr. Locke. But the last reasoning of Kings has now taken Place, and the Americans have appealed to Heaven, that is, their Sword. I hope you will do your Duty to your Country, and always remember your Allegiance and constitutional Duty to your King; no other can or ought to be required. The Men that I think are the evil Counsellors in the present mistaken Measures are, Lords B—e, M—fi—d, R—f—d, S—w—h, N—th, and many of inferior Rank. The greatest Part of the Nation wish well to America, and detest the present Politicks; so that it is a War of Administration only. As to Parliament, that House is very civil and polite to the Minister; a very few Members there sometimes oppose him, only because they are out of Place or have no Pension; but when a Question is put he carries it as he pleases, and often 10 or 20 to one. However, the Ministry I think are sick of the War in America, yet I see not the least Trace of their relaxing, except that I hear of no Preparation to send more Troops; but probably they will cover the Coast with Ships of War, and suffer no Trade, and truly I think that would be a Blessing to America instead of a Curse. The Eyes of Government are fixed on the Congress and their Resolutions, and perhaps on their Proposals; for it is said, that Administration cannot yield, as being contrary to the Dignity of the Crown: I answer, then change the Ministers, another Sett could with a good Grace withdraw the present Measures. But in short I think the Rupture will be much greater before the Wound is healed; some more Blood must be drawn, and then they, when cooled, will hear, and perhaps agree for some Time, but whenever settled, I imagine America will carry some Points towards the Establishment of their Liberties."

Since our last, Capt. Goforth and his company, and Capt. John Lamb's company of artillery, embarked for Albany, to join our army under General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Albany, Sept. 2.

"By an express arrived last evening we hear there has been a skirmish near St. John's, between a reconnoitering party of our men in a boat, and a boat of regulars, Canadians and Indians. The General's letter on the occasion mentions, that the Captain of our party was killed, (one Baker) and a number of Whites and two Indians of the enemy were slain; that General Montgomery, with 1200 men, set off the first of the week for St. John's, and were to muster on the Isle of Noe until joined by General Schuyler, who, with about as many more men, has by this time arrived, so that within a very few days it is possible the blow will be struck, which shall determine the fate of three provinces; and here I must wait, an idle listner to news, merely because hard necessity ties me down, as our men cannot yet march for the want of their campaign equipage."

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, September 5.

"Before you get this you will hear of the unhappy Affair of Captain Baker, near St. John's: It seems Baker had often been sent out by General Schuyler, to make Observations, but always with strict Orders never to molest either Canadians or Indians. The last Tour he made was without any orders from the General, and landing some where on the Shore of the Lake, he indiscreetly, or wickedly, snapped his Firelock at some Indians he saw near him; immediately he was fired at and slain, on which his People returned the Fire, and killed two of the Savages.—This Matter was immediately represented in its true Colours by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to the Six Nations, now on Congress in this City, who thanked them for their Candour; and in order to put out the Flame which this unhappy Affair could not help kindling, a Lieutenant sets out To-day with four Mohawk Indians, and an Interpreter, to join General Schuyler, wherever he shall be, to endeavour to make up Matters. This Affair was prodigiously misrepresented here at first."

Captain Coupar informs us, and all the Letters from England agree, that no more Troops are to be sent to America from Great-Britain, and that the Ministry are much distressed to equip their Ships, owing to a Combination of the Carpenters in order to raise their Wages from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per Diem; that the Inhabitants of Great-Britain were impatient to know the Result of our Continental Congress, when it was not in the least doubted they would willingly come to such Terms as would be agreeable to the People of this Continent; and that the Parliament was to meet the 27th of July.

[The following Address, &c. from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, was delivered to Capt. Coupar the day he sailed from London, and was to be presented to the King the 14th of July.]

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your Royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distraction of their fellow-subjects in America.

The characteristic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the principles of the constitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm opposition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American subjects, Royal Sire, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of their prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

Their chearful and unasked for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own consent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your Royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament those measures, whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

Convinced of the earnest disposition of the colonists to remain firm in all duteous obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended; and that uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation, as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country."

Captain Canon, from Coracoa, the 6th of August, Lat. 27:42, spoke with a Whaler from St. Eustatia for Nantucket, and says, that a Schooner arrived at Coracoa from St. Eustatia, the Master of which reported, that there had been a violent gale of Wind at that Island, in which he lost his Anchors and Cables, and that every Vessel in that Road was obliged to put to sea. In Lat. 19, Captain Canon came up with the Wreck of a large Vessel, and several Trees and Stumps, many Plantain Trees, and Gawanos, &c. &c.

Captain Peck, arrived at Coracoa the 5th of August, from Virginia, on his Passage fell in with 5 Transports from Laguira, bound for Porto Rico, full of Soldiers; the Ships appeared very large, and were Dutch built.

Captain Butterfield, in a Bermuda Sloop, was lately drove ashore near Coracoa, by two armed Vessels from that Island, which had been fitted out to go in Quest of some Spanish Guarda Costas that had plundered some Dutch Sloops belonging to that Place. Captain Butterfield took the Dutch Sloops for Spanish Cruizers, and they imagined he was one of the Guarda Costas.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a letter from London, July 12.

"The Parliament is not sitting, and of course nothing transpires; things seem to bear a more favourable aspect; that fiery spirit of administration with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity, and unexpected measures entered into by the colonies, has opened their eyes, and I am inclined to hope will convince them of their error.—The undauntedness of your conduct throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honour, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity; you have already shewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your liberties.—I hope you will continue firm in your wise resolution of non-importation and exportation, this will occasion more noise, in particular amongst the manufacturers, as these people begin now to complain, and will continue so to do as their miseries increase.

"An express arrived the 10th instant from Gibraltar, which brings an account of a large body of troops marching to attack that place; likewise mentions the Spanish fleet being but 60 leagues off; and it was expected the garrison would be attacked by land and sea in a short time."

Extract of a letter from Prospect-Hill, dated August 31.

"Last Saturday evening a party of 1000 men, attended by a picquet guard of 2000 Provincials and 400 Riflemen, were ordered to throw up an entrenchment on the Plow'd-Hill, which lies on Charlestown Neck, about half a mile from Bunker's-Hill.—They had their works considerably advanced before dawn, at which time they expected to be attacked, but the Regulars observed a profound silence till about 10 o'clock, when they began a very heavy cannonade on our men on the hill, which continued pretty constantly the whole day.—An Adjutant and a private soldier of the Massachusetts men had their heads shot off, and one volunteer in the rifle battalion, of the name of Simpson, received a wound in his leg, of which he is since dead.

"They remained quiet all Sunday night, but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a signal from Chelsea, and presently perceived that the enemy were drawn up and in motion on the side of Bunker's-Hill facing that way.—It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a short time 5 or 6000 of our men were marched to the entrenchments on Plow'd-Hill, and on the Charlestown road.—We there waited till near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the most awful silence was observed by both sides, until some of our men, straggling along the walls, fired upon the Regular centries, which brought on several shots from the floating batteries, with the loss of one of the Bay soldiers.—Since that time they have thrown between 20 and 30 bombs, and a vast number of cannon ball, but without doing any injury to our people. Unless very large reinforcements soon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have so vastly the superiority in point of numbers. At present they lie tolerably still, except disturbing us at night with their bombs."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Sept. 4.

"The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new post with shot and bombs; their shot have killed four and wounded three on this side; at Roxbury they killed three on Friday night—a small loss: We seldom return their fire, but on Saturday morning we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed several of their men, as the first shot entered their guard-house.—Deserters are coming over to us every day."

Arrived from this Port. The Captains Monroe, Wood and Tyrie, at Gravesend; Henderson, in London; Robertson, at Deal; Johnson, at Dover; Matthews, at Bristol; and Captain Harr, at Poole.

*** The Officers of the Second Battalion of the county of Philadelphia are requested to meet at Mills's tavern, on the York road, in Abington township, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, upon business of importance.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 11, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last Seventh-day night, out of a pasture below this city, a bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, trots some, both hind feet are white, his mane hangs both sides of his neck, shod only before. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid, and Twenty Shillings for the thief, if secured so as to be brought to justice, paid by THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, at the upper end of Front-street. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR past generous and spirited conduct, in bestowing the Sheriffalty of the county on the deserving and necessitous; together with the encouragement of my friends, induces me to offer myself a candidate for said office, at the expiration of the term of the present officer; I therefore earnestly request your votes and interest with him, at the approaching election, which shall be ever gratefully remembered by,

The Public's sincere and obliged friend,

§ WILLIAM MASTERS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County and Borough of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for your past favours, in voting me upon the return for the Coroner's office last election, and as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office, I do sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your sincere friend and humble servant, LEWIS TRIMBLE. ¶

Germantown, September 11, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS of LANCASTER County.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleased to chuse me for several years past, to be one of your Representatives in the General Assembly of this province, in which station I have chearfully served you; but as I have now moved out of that county, and therefore can serve you no longer, permit me to return you my unfeigned thanks, with my best wishes, for the good esteem and honour you have conferred on, your most respectful friend and servant, ¶ JOSEPH FERREE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, for the city and county of Burlington, that they meet at the Court-house in said city, on Thursday, the 21st day of this instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to elect five substantial freeholders, to represent said city and county in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton on Tuesday, the third day of October next; and also to elect a Committee of Observation and Correspondence for said city and county.

By Order of the late Congress,

ISAAC PEARSON, *Chairman*

Sept. 6, 1775. *of Burlington County Deputies.*

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Captain ANDREW MAY, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts forthwith, that they may be adjusted; also all persons indebted to said MAY, are hereby requested to discharge the same, to prevent further trouble.

Sept. 9, 1775. ‖ MARY MAY, *Administratrix.*

LEFT, on the 16th of August, at the house of TIMOTHY KIRK, the sign of the Three Tuns, in East-Nottingham, by a man unknown, who was to take her away the next day, a small sized old bay MARE, with white on her hind feet.—As she is supposed to be stolen, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the cost. ¶

Philadelphia, September 11, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, yesterday morning, from the subscriber, living in Market-street, a Dutch servant lad, named *Frederick Basermain*, a cedar cooper by trade, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fresh complexion, brown hair, and pretty much pitted with the small-pox, well set, speaks very good Dutch, and tolerable good English; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, striped cotton trowsers, half-worn shoes, with metal buckles in them, and a new beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL STONEMATS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards New-York, with an intent to go to Boston. ¶

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living near Brandywine Bridge, Newcastle county, a servant man, named *Thomas Reiley*, by trade a miller, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well set fellow, brown hair, has something of the brogue when he talks; had on, and took with him, a dark brown coat and jacket, a cloth coloured surtout coat, leather breeches, thread stockings, and a good hat; he must have had a bundle with him, as he took all his clothes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward.

Sept. 11, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH TATNALL.

TWO *DUTCH* SERVANT MAIDS Time to be sold. They are both about 20 years old, and fit for any town or country work; the one hath yet to serve two years and the other three. They are sold on no other account but for want of employ in the place where they now are. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Eastcain Township, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1775.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be STOLEN, out of the pasture of Joseph Ashbridge, in Chester, on the 29th of August, a sorrel MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, is 8 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a white spot on the off shoulder, the mane wore off her neck with the collar, a light mane and thick switch tail, high carriage, paces and trots, and is shod before. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, shall have the reward of FIVE POUNDS, and if the mare only, THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD DOWNING. ‖ 6 W.

West-Bradford, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscribers, two indented Irish servant men, the one named Daniel Boyle, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and a well made fellow; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, brown jacket and breeches, thread stockings, and new shoes, a fine shirt and some other linen. The other named* Patrick O'Harra, *aged about 18 years, a lusty fleshy fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, without lining, two coarse shirts and two pair of coarse trowsers, old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, or elsewhere, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ SAMUEL MARSHALL, or RICHARD BAKER.

Newport, Newcastle County, September 11, 1775.

WE the subscribers, take this method to inform the public in general, and our friends in particular, that we are determined to keep our shallop plying between Newport and Philadelphia, in the following manner, that is, to set off from Newport the last Wednesday in every month, to the wharff of Messrs. Willing, Morris, and Company, in Philadelphia, and to leave said wharff the Saturday following, and so return to Newport; we hope all those that will have any goods to send either ways, will be punctual in having them ready. For further information, enquire at the store of BOYS and M'ELWAINE, Merchants, in Philadelphia. M'CALLMONT and BOYS. ¶

A WET NURSE.

WANTS a PLACE, a healthy young WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk; she can be well recommended for her Sobriety and Honesty. Enquire of the Printers

LONDON.

The following is the Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance, agreed to by the Common-Hall, on the 24th of June, and intended to have been delivered to the King on the Throne.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Livery, &c. of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; and that the exerciſe of deſpotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country.

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-ſubjects; we are perſuaded that by the ſacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights ought to be reſiſted; we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſible duty to God, from whom thoſe rights are derived; to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands, unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty, that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: We have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief: Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of their ſlaughtered fellow-ſubjects.

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majeſty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a repreſentative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your Miniſters is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

In ſuch a ſituation your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves at every hazard to bring thoſe, who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures, to the juſtice of this country, and of the much injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe, who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your throne is ſurrounded by men avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people: Such confidence cannot be obtained by Miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a Parliament, choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent Miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and councils for ever; to diſſolve a Parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in Miniſters, whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to your wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundations of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and queſtion put, to agree to the ſaid Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Signed by order, RIX.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 5, 1775.

On Motion, It is recommended to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that they refrain from waſting powder, more particularly in ſhooting game; and if any perſon is found to contemn this recommendation, it is deſired that information be given to the Committee.

September 6.

The Committee taking into conſideration the price of ſalt, upon enquiry are fully ſatisfied that there is no deficiency in the quantity of that neceſſary article; they therefore recommend it to the dealers therein to take ſuch a reaſonable price, as may render it unneceſſary for this Committee to interfere in the regulation thereof.

Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed, with the ninth Reſolve of the Congreſs.

Ninth Reſolve of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

That ſuch as are venders of goods and merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by their aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time hereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Secretary.*

Cheſter County, September 7, 1775.

The Committee of Cheſter County are deſired to meet at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in the townſhip of Goſhen, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on buſineſs of conſequence; at which time and place the Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors are requeſted to attend. *By order of the Committee,*

ANTHONY WAYNE, *Chairman.*

****

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of PHILADELPHIA.

ALTHO' I remember with Gratitude the Confidence you have repoſed in me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly theſe few Years paſt, yet, by particular Circumſtances, am induced to acquaint you, that I can no longer ſerve you in that Station: I therefore earneſtly deſire you will, at the enſuing Election, chooſe ſome other Perſon inſtead of

Providence, Philad. County, *Your Friend,*

Ninth-month 5, 1775. ¶ ISRAEL JACOBS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE favours heretofore received I with gratitude acknowledge, and as the unprecedented turn of affairs at the laſt election has left me at liberty, I offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which purpoſe I ſolicit your votes and intereſt, at the enſuing election, and the favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall be had in grateful remembrance by,

Your old obliged friend,

Cheſter, Sept. 11, 1775. ‖ HENRY HAYES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Subſcribers, are duly ſenſible that your electing us Aſſeſſors of ſaid county, muſt have proceeded from your friendly regard and good opinion towards us, which lays us under the obligation to return our joint thanks: But our reaſons for declining ſerving you in that ſtation in the future appearing weighty, do requeſt the favour of you to elect other perſons at the enſuing election, to ſerve you in our room and ſtead, which will lay us under freſh obligations. We are, Gentlemen,

Reſpectfully Yours, THOMAS PORTER,
EBERHART MICHAEL,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Lancaſter, Sept. 2, 1775. MICHAEL WITHER,
JOSEPH SHERER.

Lancaſter, September 3, 1775.

THE MEMBERS of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY, in the Borough of Lancaſter, are deſired to meet at their Library Room, in the Borough aforeſaid, on Friday, the 15th Day of September inſtant, at three o' Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, to chooſe Directors, a Treaſurer, and a Librarian, for the Year enſuing, and to make their annual Payments.

WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary.

WAS FOUND, on the firſt of this inſtant September, within one mile of Wilmington, A SILK UMBRELLA. Whoever will prove their property to the ſame, and pay charges, may have it again, by applying to JACOB BENNINGHOVE, Tobacconiſt, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

Abington, September 8, 1775.

WAS taken out of my houſe by ſome perſon, one old faſhioned Silver WATCH, maker's name Higins, or Higinſon, of London (with a Silver face, the Lion and Unicorn between the words Higins or Higinſon and London on the face) the number unknown, the outer caſe rather large, no dial-paper or other paper in the inſide of the outer caſe, with an inſcription on the outer caſe of ---- coat of arms, 3 powder-horns, and is thought a bird; the watch was taken the 5th of this inſtant, at about 11 o' clock at night; any watch-maker or other perſon, who will be kind enough to ſtop ſaid watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and if the thief is apprehended and brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB HOLCOMBE.

Cheſter, September 5, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, a certain *ROBERT OWEN*, who ſays he is apprentice to William Ely, of Philadelphia, about 18 or 19 years old. Likewiſe a certain *WILLIAM MONTGOMERY*, who ſays he is a ſervant to John Maxfield, in Northampton county, New-Jerſey, aged about 21 years, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy hair. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

ON Monday, the 5th of June laſt, was left with the ſubſcriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, by a man who called himſelf Hugh Meredith, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, ſwitch tail, one white foot behind, a natural pacer, and appeared to have had a colt by her having plenty of milk. Said Meredith was committed by William Moore, Eſq; of Cheſter county, on ſuſpicion of his having ſtole ſaid mare, but made his eſcape. Said mare was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2430, but no owner appeared; theſe therefore are to deſire any perſon who has loſt the ſaid mare to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within five weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to defray the expence. ARCHIBALD THOMSON. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 18th day of October laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Bryan M'Donnal; he came into the country laſt fall from Newry, is a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 21 years of age, has ſhort black hair, tender eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and is a taylor by trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches of the ſame, alſo a bag, and an old coat, jacket and breeches, a check ſhirt, and three white ditto, a pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, one blue ribbed, the other a ſheep's black, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB HARTMAN. †

STOLEN from the plantation of George Priſe, in East Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the firſt of September inſtant, a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a natural pacer, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail and long mane, and is ſhod before. The ſame night the Bar-room of John Nyce's tavern was broke open, and a few ſhillings caſh, and a note of hand for £ 5:6:6, taken from thence. The NOTE was given by William Vans to John Bartholomew, and ſigned over to John Nyce, who hereby forewarns all perſons from taking any aſſignment thereof. Both robberies are ſuppoſed to be perpetrated by the ſame perſon. Therefore whoever ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, for the horſe and thief Three Pounds, or for the horſe alone Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE PRISE, JOHN NYCE.

Cæcil County, Auguſt 23, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION on Auguſtine Manor, containing 250 acres of land, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated on the main road leading from Cæcil Court-houſe to Port-penn, the buildings thereon are large and commodious, well ſuited and ſituated for a ſtore, a large frame barn, ſtables, corn-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. a large and excellent orchard which bears yearly of the moſt approved fruits, from which 70 barrels of cyder may be made yearly; there is cleared on ſaid farm about 220 acres, 30 of which are rich meadow ground that produces clover, timothy, and blue graſs, 10 or 15 acres more may be made at a very trifling expence, being nearly fit for graſs ſeed; between 30 and 40 acres of the upland is lately cleared and equal in quality to any in the ſettlement around; the whole is in good repair, and if not ſold at private ſale, before the firſt day of November, will be expoſed to public ſale. The terms to the purchaſer will be extremely eaſy, one hundred pounds only required at making over, and the reſidue at the yearly payments of one hundred pounds per year, the whole clear of intereſt.--- For further particular information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ADAM VANCE. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN JACOBS, late of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor. ‖4w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN GRAHAM, about 18 or 19 years of age, was born in the county of Armagh, and brought to this country in the year 1773 by one Samuel Wilſon; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well proportioned, his ſhoulders rather broad for a perſon of his age and height, has a full face, with ſome ſcattering pockmarks, grey eyes, light brown hair, rather long to wear looſe, which he ſometimes ties behind; had on, and is ſuppoſed to have taken with him, an old hairbine coat, an old blue ditto, the ſkirts cut very ſhort, old blue jacket, and old beaver hat, ſlouched and cut ſomething in the maccaroni taſte, hemp linen ſhirt and trowſers, his ſhoes are good, and rather large for him; he is ſuſpected to have a pair of whitiſh Indian leggings and mockaſons, and may endeavour to paſs for a back-woods man, having lived ſome time with Capt. Hunter, at Fort-Auguſta. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JAMES EWING. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland-Neck, New-Caſtle county, on the 28th of July laſt, a NEGROE man, named *Jacob Purkins*, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he chews tobacco and is very apt to aſk any perſon he ſees uſe it for a chew; he had an iron collar about his neck, when he went away, a pair of old ſtriped holland trowſers, an old felt hat, and an old blue coat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by WILLIAM M'KEAN. ‖6w.

Salem, September 9, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 13th day of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, in New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort dark brown or black hair, is about 23 years of age, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket with ſleeves, a check linen ſhirt, a pair of old woollen trowſers, old pumps, with a pair of carved lead buckles, and an old felt hat. Said ſervant lately ran away from Benjamin Taylor, living in Cape-May county, from whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed him; he ſtole a batteau and croſſed over the river, and was ſeen at the Red Lion, in New-Caſtle county; he is apt to ſay, when examined, that he ran away from on board of a man of war. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ JOSEPH VANNEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Shippenſburg, in Cumberland county, about the 27th of July laſt, a bay MARE and COLT, the mare is about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I P, and on the near buttock with A. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. DANIEL DUNCAN. ¶

ON July laſt, twenty-firſt day,
My ſervant John Smith ran away;
Age twenty-five years and no more,
I think his height is five feet four;
Black curled hair and ſlender made,
And is a weaver to his trade;
His breeches drilling, alſo white,
His coat and jacket coloured light;
A plated buckle, had but one,
With blue ribb'd hoſe, his hat Athlone;
And further yet I'll let you know,
He has two ſhirts, one of them tow:
Loom, ſhears, and bruſhes, with him took,
His trade in ſome place to ſet up;
Should any perſon him conceal,
No doubt with them I think to deal.
Laſt fall from Newry came in brief,
In the ſhip Renown, with Captain Keith;
Certificates in plenty had,
Each of them calls him a good lad;
I think of them he is full ſaucy,
One of them ſigned by Parſon Laſley:
If any man will him ſecure,
That of the youth I may be ſure,
Six lawful Dollars I will pay,
I live in Salſbury, Pequea;
And further to oblige you ſtill,
My name is junior JOHN WHITEHILL. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Boxes,
OLD LISBON WINE,
SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY,
Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirit, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen; and Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes. 4W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATIENCE LEWIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by ARTHUR THOMAS, and GEORGE SMITH, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

RULES for ESTABLISHING RANK or PRECEDENCE amongst the *Pennsylvania* ASSOCIATORS.

THE COMMITTEE of SAFETY appointed by the Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, being deſirous of performing the important duties of their ſtation in the moſt ſatisfactory manner to the public, beg leave to lay before them certain reſolves of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, dated the 18th July, which have already been publiſhed, but it is apprehended have not come to the knowledge of many able bodied effective men, aged from 16 to 50 years, that may be very deſirous of ſerving their country in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for Liberty, in the mode pointed out by ſaid reſolves, which are in the following words:—

IN CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

"RESOLVED,

"That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united Engliſh colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age in each colony, immediately form themſelves into regular companies of militia, to conſiſt of one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about ſixty-eight privates.

"That the officers of each company be choſen by the reſpective companies.

"That each ſoldier be furniſhed with a good muſket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh fitted thereto, a cutting ſword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain 23 rounds of cartridges, 12 flints and a knapſack.

"That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant or quarter maſter.

"That all officers above the rank of captain be appointed by their reſpective Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

"That all officers be commiſſioned by the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

"That all the militia take proper care to acquire military ſkill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gun-powder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

"That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be ſelected for minute men, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers choſen and commiſſioned as aforeſaid, to be ready, on the ſhorteſt notice, to march to any place where their aſſiſtance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as theſe minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are ſufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their inſtruction in military diſcipline.

"That ſuch of the minute men, as deſire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforeſaid, from the whole body of the militia, once in four months.

"As there are ſome people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any caſe, this Congreſs intend no violence to their conſciences, but earneſtly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of univerſal calamity, to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in the ſeveral colonies, and to do all other ſervices to their oppreſſed country, which they can conſiſtently with their religious principles.

"That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies or Conventions in the reſpective colonies to provide, as ſoon as poſſible, ſufficient ſtores of ammunition for their colonies; alſo, that they deviſe proper means for furniſhing with arms, ſuch effective men as are poor and unable to furniſh themſelves.

"That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to ſuperintend and direct all matters neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of their reſpective colonies, in the receſs of their Aſſemblies and Conventions.

"That each colony, at their own expence, make ſuch proviſion by armed veſſels or otherwiſe, as their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety ſhall judge expedient and ſuitable to their circumſtances and ſituations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their ſea coaſts, againſt all unlawful invaſions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ſhips of war.

"That it be recommended to the makers of arms, for the uſe of the militia, that they make good ſubſtantial muſkets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and ſteel ramrod, and that the making ſuch arms be encouraged in theſe united colonies.

"Where, in any colony, militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of ſuch colony, or by ſuch Aſſemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the diſcretion of ſuch Convention or Aſſembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall think beſt.

A true copy from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*"

And in order that all perſons of every rank, degree and ſtation, may be truly informed of the premiſes, and none hereafter plead ignorance, this Board do earneſtly recommend to all Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation in this province, to cauſe this publication to be diſperſed, read and explained within their reſpective diſtricts, in ſuch manner that every perſon, capable of aſſociating for mutual defence, may be made ſenſible it is a duty they owe to themſelves and country, to do it without further loſs of time. And as it is neceſſary that this Board be ſpeedily informed of the number of aſſociators in the ſeveral counties or diſtricts, the ſaid Committees are requeſted to make returns as ſoon as poſſible, firſt, of the ſeveral battalions already formed; ſecondly, of the ſeveral new aſſociators not yet formed into battalions; thirdly, of all ſuch perſons from ſixteen to fifty, their names and places of abode, as may refuſe to aſſociate, not having any conſcientious objections, if any ſuch there be; and laſtly, of the number of men in their reſpective diſtricts, who conſcientiouſly decline bearing arms, with their names and places of abode.

The ſeveral Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation having been deſired to make returns to this Board, as ſoon as conveniently could be, of the ſeveral battalions of aſſociators already formed in their diſtricts, are now informed, that it will be neceſſary to mention in ſaid returns, the rank of every battalion of a county in regard to others in the ſame county, and to prevent uncertainty among the officers of the general aſſociation, reſpecting rank or command, and to aſcertain the ſame with preciſion. This Committee in forming the following plan (which they purpoſe to obſerve ſtrictly in granting commiſſions, and which they recommend to the general acquieſcence of all the aſſociators) have had a regard to the ſeniority or priority of eſtabliſhment of the ſeveral counties, viz.

1ſt. All officers already choſen or appointed in the city and diſtrict of Philadelphia, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other part of the province.

2d. All officers already choſen or appointed in Philadelphia county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other county.

3d. All officers already choſen or appointed in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than the city and diſtrict and county of Philadelphia.

4th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Cheſter county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Bucks, Philadelphia county, and Philadelphia city and diſtricts.

5th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Lancaſter county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city and diſtricts.

6th. All officers already choſen or appointed in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaſter, Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia county, Philadelphia city and diſtricts.

7th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

8th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

9th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

10th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

11th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Northumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in Weſtmoreland county.

12th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Weſtmoreland, the youngeſt or laſt made county in this province, yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity already choſen or appointed in every other county in this province.

13th. Where commiſſions of equal dignity in different counties bear the ſame date, precedency to be determined by ſeniority of counties, but where they are in the ſame county, by the rank of the battalion.

14th. The colonels already choſen or appointed in the city and diſtricts, having determined their ranks with reſpect to each other by lot, their and the other field officers commiſſions will be dated according to the lot ſo drawn.

15th. The colonels already choſen or appointed in every county, are to determine their rank with reſpect to each other by lot, and commiſſions for them and their reſpective field officers will be dated accordingly.

16th. The captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion by lot, and their commiſſions with thoſe of their lieutenants and enſigns will be dated accordingly.

17th. All officers hereafter choſen or appointed to have their commiſſions dated at the time of ſuch choice or appointment, and to take rank according to ſuid dates.

18th. All battalions now raiſed to be compleated as ſoon as poſſible, and to conſiſt of eight companies of about ſixty-eight privates each, and one company of light-infantry; and to have for officers, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, a ſtandard-bearer, adjutant, ſerjeant-major, drum and fife-major; and the officers of each company to conſiſt of a captain, two lieutenants, one or two enſigns, four ſerjeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, except the light infantry, which, inſtead of two lieutenants and two enſigns, are to have four lieutenants, the two youngeſt of which are to rank as enſigns.

19th. The ſtandard bearer of each battalion to rank as eldeſt lieutenant of the battalion.

20th. All national diſtinctions in dreſs or name to be avoided, it being proper that we ſhould now be united in this general aſſociation for defending our liberties and properties, under the ſole denomination of Americans.

21ſt. Companies to take poſt in their battalion according to the date of their captains commiſſions, if the captains be preſent, but if abſent, ſuch companies to take poſt as youngeſt in the battalion.

22d. No field officers to have companies.

23d. For the better order and government of companies which may be raiſed after the completion of the ſeveral battalions already formed in the city and counties, ſuch companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the moſt convenient battalion, until nine companies are raiſed to form a new battalion, and no number of aſſociators are to be conſidered as a company, unleſs they conſiſt of at leaſt forty men; but it is recommended that till that number be compleated, the aſſociators join the moſt convenient battalion, exerciſe and do duty with ſuch battalion.

24th. All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their numbers and officers, with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county to this board, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer, in conformity with theſe rules.

25th. And as there may happen occaſions wherein it may be neceſſary to call out a part of the aſſociators to actual, tho temporary, ſervice, and not the whole body; and it would be extremely inconvenient and burtheniſome, if upon every alarm, where the aſſiſtance of part only may be wanted, the whole ſhould come together, or any much greater number than the occaſion required, and it would be therefore neceſſary to have ſuch diviſions made of the aſſociators, as that parts ſmaller or greater may be diſtinctly called for, and the ſervice as equally and fairly allotted and divided as the nature thereof will admit; it is recommended, not only the battalions of each county, but alſo, that the companies of each battalion be by lot numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. ſo that orders may iſſue from the commander in chief to the colonels, either to march their whole battalions, or to ſend to an appointed rendezvous, the firſt, or ſecond, or any number of companies that ſhall be wanted, each company ſerving on ſuch calls in its turn, and for ſuch proportion of time as ſhall make the burthen nearly equal, and if the aſſociators who are called forth are not all yet provided with good arms, it is recommended to thoſe who have ſuch, and are not called out, to lend the ſame for that occaſion, at the riſque of the public.

Laſtly. This board having drawn up thirty-two articles of agreement for the due regulation and government of all the aſſociators in the province, which is publiſhed herewith, they do recommend the ſame to be adopted, ſigned and agreed to by all the ſaid aſſociators, in order that one general ſyſtem may prevail in Pennſylvania.

ARTICLES *of* ASSOCIATION *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the OFFICERS *and* SOLDIERS, *engaged in the preſent* ASSOCIATION *for the* DEFENCE *of* AMERICAN LIBERTY, *being fully ſenſible that the Strength and Security of any Body of Men, acting together, conſiſts in juſt regularity, due Subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the ſupport of thoſe about him, that is ſo neceſſary to give firmneſs and reſolution to the whole,* DO VOLUNTARILY *and* FREELY, *after conſideration of the following* ARTICLES, *adopt the ſame as the Rules by which we agree and reſolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the ſame or any of them ſhall be changed or diſſolved by the Aſſembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their receſs, by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and the colonies.*

I. IF any officer make uſe of any profane oath or execration, when on duty, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of five ſhillings; and if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier be thus guilty of curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of one ſhilling.

II. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, may be ſuſpended from doing duty on that day, and ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court-martial, make ſuch conceſſions as ſaid court-martial ſhall direct.

III. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in or promote, any diſturbance in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, ſhall be cenſured, according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental court-martial.

IV. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, ſhall, upon conviction before a regimental court-martial, be diſmiſſed, and ſhall be deemed to be thereby diſgraced, as unworthy the company of freemen.

V. Any commanding or other officer, who ſhall ſtrike any perſon when on duty, ſhall, upon conviction before a general court-martial, be in like manner diſmiſſed and diſgraced.

VI. Any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine, as ſhall be inflicted by a regimental court-martial, according to the nature of the offence.

VII. If any officer or ſoldier ſhould think himſelf injured by his colonel or the commanding officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the general of the Pennſylvania aſſociators, or to the colonel of any other battalion, who is to ſummon a general court-martial, and ſee that juſtice be done.

VIII. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhould think himſelf injured by his captain or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is to ſummon a regimental court-martial, for the doing juſtice according to the nature of the caſe.

IX. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, ſhall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade, without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of being fined or cenſured, according to the nature of the offence, by the ſentence of a regimental court-martial. But no officer or ſoldier ſhall be obliged to attend to learn the military exerciſe more than once in a week.

X. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk when under arms ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop, on that day, and be fined or cenſured, at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial.

XI. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping upon his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace, as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court-martial.

XII. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the aſſociation with diſgrace.

XIII. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be convicted, at a regimental court-martial, of having ſold, carelеſly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements, belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed ſuch battalion, troop or company, as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

XIV. All diſorders and neglects which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be cenſured at their diſcretion.

XV. That on the firſt meeting of every battalion, after ſubſcribing theſe articles of aſſociation, and from thenceforward on the firſt meeting of every battalion after the third Monday in September annually, there be choſen two perſons, ſuch as are entitled to vote for members of aſſembly, out of each company in the reſpective battalions, by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in courts-martial, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſiled court-martial men.

XVI. Every general court-martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field officer, and ſix court-martial men.

shall be drawn by lot out of the whole number, and the twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field officer, and have a casting voice.

XVII. Every regimental court-martial shall be composed of seven members, three officers, three court-martial men, and a president, who is to be a captain, and to be chosen by the six, and also to have a casting voice.

XVIII. In all courts-martial not less than two thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

XIX. The president of each and every court-martial whether regimental or general, shall require all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on their honour, that what they give in as evidence is the truth, and the members of all courts-martial shall make a declaration to the president, and the president to the next in rank, upon their honour, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

XX. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, shall subscribe these rules and regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such penalties as a regimental court-martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

XXI. All associators called as witnesses in any case, before a court-martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined at the discretion of the court-martial.

XXII. No officer or soldier being charged with transgressing of these rules shall be suffered to do duty in the regiment, company or troop, to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial, and every person so charged shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

XXIII. The officers and soldiers of every company of artillery, or other company, troop or party, that is or shall be annexed to any battalion, shall be subject to the command of the colonel or commanding officer of said battalion, and the officers shall sit as members of courts-martial, in the same manner as the officers of any other company.

XXIV. No penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a court-martial other than degrading, cashiering or fining. The fines for the officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a non-commissioned officer or soldier not to exceed twelve shillings for one fault.

XXV. The field officers of each and every battalion shall appoint a person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the sick, wounded, or necessitous soldiers, belonging to that battalion, and such person shall account with the field officers for all fines received, and the application thereof.

XXVI. The general or commander in chief of this association for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted, for the breach of any of these articles, by any general court-martial, and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court-martial may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or soldier from another.

XXVII. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person, who having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any court-martial, shall be dismissed the service, and held up to the public as unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

XXVIII. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court-martial, if the officer or soldier concerned on either side thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court-martial, but if upon a second hearing the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured at the discretion of the general court-martial.

XXIX. Upon the death, resignation, promotion, or other removal of an officer from any battalion, troop, or company (except field officers) or any court-martial men, such vacancy is to be filled by the person or persons such troop or company shall elect.

XXX. No officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence, except in case of appeal.

XXXI. All officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company, or party of associators, who shall be called by the Assembly or Committee of Safety, in recess of Assembly, into actual service, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves, or in conjunction with the continental forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the Honourable Congress for the government of the continental troops.

XXXII. No commissioned, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

In TESTIMONY of our approbation and consent, to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands.

Northampton County, August 24, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain large and valuable tract of land, situate at Blooming Grove, in the said county; bounded by vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, and containing 900 acres, more or less, whereof 50 acres are clear, with a dwelling-house thereon; late the property of Jonas Seely; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Levan and others, and to be sold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, West Jersey, August 28, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the several Creditors of Benjamin Primus, an Insolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of said County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of said Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at One o' Clock on said Day, at the Court-House, in Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said Insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made to his Creditors, and he discharged from his confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said Province, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

JAMES SIMS, who came to Philadelphia last Year, from the County of Monaughan, and Kingdom of Ireland, now lives in the Town of Carlisle, and Province of Pennsylvania: Therefore if any of his Acquaintance or Friends have any Business with him, they may find him there. Dated this 24th Day of August, 1775. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with Gratitude, I return you my sincere and unfeigned Thanks for your past generous-spirited Favours; encouraged thereby, I again humbly offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, my third and last Year, and sincerely solicit the Continuance of your Votes and Interest for that Purpose at the next Election, which shall ever be had in the most grateful remembrance by, GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. Aug. 24, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been some Time past voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myself a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the present Sheriff's Time, I humbly request the Favour of your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election, which Marks of your Esteem I shall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere Thanks for your past Favours, and as I intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the present Sheriff's Time shall by Law expire, I do now request the Favour of your Votes and Interest with him at the ensuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me first upon return for your Coroner for these two years past, merits my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office at the ensuing election, I earnestly request a continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed by

Your respectful and obliged friend,

¶ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend, and humble servant,

¶4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many respectable friends, I intend to stand a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the ensuing election: I therefore humbly request your votes and interest for the said office, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your friend, and humble servant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of this city and county.

THE subscriber being disabled from following his trade, by an accident generally known, finds himself under the necessity of throwing himself on the generosity of the public, to enable him to procure a decent subsistance for himself and family: He therefore takes the freedom to solicit the votes and interests of the freeholders of this city and county, in returning him for the Office of Coronor, for this city and county, at the ensuing election. As his misfortune befel him on a *public* occasion, he humbly hopes for a proper share of *public* favour and compassion. § ROBERT JEWELL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county and borough of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for your past favours, in voting me highest on the return for the Sheriff's office these several years; and as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office, I do sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your sincere Friend,

Sept. 4, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

To the Inhabitants of Chester County, that have a Right to VOTE at the ensuing ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I DESIRE you to drop my Name out of your Ticket, and not run me as a Representative to serve in the Assembly, as my Wife has been and now is in such a low State of Health, that I cannot tend on the public Service.

From your Friend and Well-wisher to public Privileges,

Eighth-Month 24, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America,* is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of Sept. inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Fergus Parden, in Walnut-street, near Front-street, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of land, situate and being on the south side of Walnut-street aforesaid, and between the Front and Second-streets from Delaware; containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and Wife, and others; late the estate of James Claypole; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WENT away, on the 25th of August, from the city of Philadelphia, MARY PATTERSON, partly a woman grown; had on a blue and white striped cotton gown, a green quilted petticoat, and a white bonnet; and took a large bundle of clothes with her; her mother and brother beg she will speedily return back to them; or if any humane person can give intelligence where she is, and will be so kind as to send it to the Printers hereof, the favour shall be gratefully rewarded. ¶

THE partnership of DOVE and OAKLEY, of this city, Curriers, being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT DOVE or GEORGE OAKLEY, and those that have any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid.

N. B. The Currying Business is still carried on by ROBERT DOVE, who hopes to have the continuance of his former friends and customers.----He has likewise for sale, an assortment of Dry Goods, viz. Velvets, velverets, corderoys, fine russells, rattinets, tammies, shaloons, durants, thicksets, hair shagg, Marseilles quilting, cotton counterpanes, and sundry other articles, which he will dispose of very cheap for cash. ¶

New-Castle Goal, September 4, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of said County, the following Persons, viz. JOHN CONNOR, a Hair-dresser by Trade, who says he belongs to James Williamson, of Kent County, in Maryland. THOMAS NORTH, born in Oxfordshire, in England, is about five Feet six or seven Inches high, well made, and pitted with the Small-pox; had on, when committed, a wool Hat, a London brown fly Coat, of coarse Cloth, Russia Sheeting Trowsers, and a Pair of coarse Shoes, with Nails in the Heels. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, from Devonshire, in England, of a swarthy Complexion, thin Visage, and brown Hair; had on, when committed, a light blue Waistcoat, spotted in the dying, made in the Sailors fashion with slash Sleeves, a wool Hat, cocked with white Cord, coarse long Trowsers, coarse Shoes, with Copper Regimental Buckles. The two last mentioned Persons say they came in with Captain Thomas Spencer, in the Ship Elizabeth, to Baltimore. Their Masters, if any they have, are desired to come in four Weeks from this Date, and take them away, or they will be sold for their Fees, by THOMAS PUSEY. ‖ 7 s 6.

Glouc ester Goal, September 4, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a run away, a person who calls himself *Lackey Flenegan.* His master (if any he has) is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the above date, or he will be discharged, on paying his fees, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Baltimore-Town, August 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named *Benjamin Sagers,* a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very straight round faced fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face; had on, when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trowsers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat, cut in the fashion; may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. He is supposed to be lurking about Philadelphia, or gone to New-York, ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th of June last, a servant man, named JAMES DICK, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a sandy complexion, his beard almost red; had on, when he went away, one tow and linen shirt, tow trowsers, one light coloured twilled thick cloth jacket, also a half-worn wool hat, with a small brim; he is a thick well set man, understands the exercise well, and will try to pass for one of Gage's deserters, or for a man of war's man, and perhaps he may undertake to learn some their exercise; I was informed he had been on Tinicum Island, and called his name John Green. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to take him off at their peril; also officers of the militia are desired to take notice, and cause the said servant to be secured, for their humble servant, THOMAS CARNEY. ¶

Manheim township, August 23, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, Lancaster county, a young chestnut bay MARE, about 2 years and 3 months old, 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a white star in her forehead, about the bigness of half a dollar, was newly trimmed under the head-stall of the bridle, neither brand nor ear-mark, a short switch tail, has never been shod, was but just broke to the saddle, and not for drawing. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in the township aforesaid, living about one mile from Martin Myer's mill, or to MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough of Lancaster, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, if taken within 12 miles of the borough aforesaid, or the above reward of Three Pounds, if at a greater distance, and reasonable charges. JACOB KURTZ. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 23d of August, 1775, at night, from the plantation of the subscriber in Charles town, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania, a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, strong built, with short body, her hind feet white, a small star and snip, her off eye out, both paces and trots, and when pacing goes very wide and short. Whoever secures the thief and mare shall receive the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD LANE. ¶

THE 25th of August, 1775, at night, the house of Valentine Nelson, of Middletown, in Bucks county, was broke open, and the following Goods taken away, viz. a suit of blue broadcloth, the coat and vest lined with blue worsted, the breeches with white twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be seen in the broadcloth by examining it, two pair of striped trowsers, one holland the other ticking, three silk handkerchiefs, a pair of blue worsted stockings, a stock and a plain silver stock buckle, a pair of square carved silver shoe-buckles, marked N N, the under side, locket sleeve buttons, same mark, some money and small articles. Before night the same day was taken out of the house of Jacob Doughty, near Valentine's, a nankeen coatee coat, two fine shirts, one pair spotted stockings, one pair of ticking breeches, a pair of metal knee buckles, and a pair of garters. The thief supposed to be Samuel Smith, a middle-sized man, about 24 years of age, down look, and a remarkable red spot on his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, that he or they be brought to justice, and the owners have their goods, shall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS.

VALENTINE NELSON.

N. B. It is supposed that he will change his name. ¶

ELEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots natural, is four years old, and appears lightish coloured along the hips, and as for a brand and other marks I am not certain of, but it is thought that there is a little white on his off hind foot near the pastern, and a small star in his forehead, had a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FEAGEN.

N. B. Said Horse was missed on Tuesday, the 22d of August last, and the public are requested to take notice of all suspicious people, as there is nothing now more general than run aways and thieves. ¶

WAS LOST, on the first day of this instant September, 1775, on the great road between the end of Second and Fourth-streets, a Deed or Conveyance from James Craven and Wife, of Horsham township, Philadelphia county, to John Ramsey, of Moreland township, and county aforesaid. Whoever finds said Deed, and brings it to the Printers hereof, shall have Five Shillings reward. ¶

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, August 21, 1775.

THERE is a Mulattoe Man in Queen's-Town Goal; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and says he belongs to William M'Keene, on Reedy-Island; he has an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers. The owner is desired to come and take him away, and pay Charges. JOHN BUTLER, Goaler. ¶

September 20, 1775. NUMB. 2439.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

No Explanation of the Devices on the Continental Bills of Credit having yet appeared, I ſend you the following Account of them, with my Conjectures of their Meaning.

CLERICUS.

AN emblematical device, when rightly formed, is ſaid to conſiſt of two parts, a *body* and a *mind*, neither of which is compleat or intelligible, without the aid of the other. The figure is called the *body*, the motto the *mind*. Theſe that I am about to conſider appear formed on that rule, and ſeem to relate to the preſent ſtruggle between the colonies and the tyrant ſtate, for liberty, property and ſafety on the one hand, for abſolute power and plunder on the other.

On one denomination of the bills there is the figure of a *harp*, with this motto, MAJORA MINORIBUS CONSONANT; literally, *The greater and ſmaller ones ſound together*. As the *harp* is an inſtrument compoſed of *great* and *ſmall* ſtrings, included in a *ſtrong frame*, and all ſo tuned as to agree in concord with each other, I conceive that the *frame* may be intended to repreſent our new government by a Continental Congreſs; and the *ſtrings* of different lengths and ſubſtance, either the ſeveral colonies of different weight and force, or the various ranks of people in all of them, who are now united by that government in the moſt perfect *harmony*.

On another bill is impreſſed, a *wild boar of the foreſt* ruſhing on the ſpear of the hunter; with this motto, AUT MORS, AUT VITA DECORA, which may be tranſlated—*Death or liberty*. The wild boar is an animal of great ſtrength and courage, armed with long and ſharp tuſks, which he well knows how to uſe in his defence. He is inoffenſive while ſuffered to enjoy his freedom, but when rouſed and wounded by the hunter, often turns and makes him pay dearly for his injuſtice and temerity.

On another is drawn an *eagle* on the wing, pouncing upon a *crane*, who turns upon his back, and receives the eagle on the point of his long bill, which pierces the eagle's breaſt; with this motto, EXITUS IN DUBIO EST;—*The event is uncertain*. The eagle, I ſuppoſe, repreſents Great-Britain, the crane America. This device offers an admonition to each of the contending parties. To the crane, not to depend too much on the ſucceſs of its *endeavours to avoid* the conteſt (by petition, negotiation, &c.) but prepare for uſing the means of defence God and nature hath given it; and to the eagle, not to preſume on its ſuperior ſtrength, ſince a weaker bird may wound it mortally.

Sunt dubii eventus, incertaque prælia martis:
Vincitur, haud raro, qui prope victor erat.

On another bill we have a *thorny buſh*, which a *hand* ſeems attempting to eradicate. The hand appears to bleed, as pricked by the ſpines. The motto is, SUSTINE VEL ABSTINE; which may be rendered, *Bear with me, or let me alone*; or thus, *Either ſupport or leave me*. The buſh I ſuppoſe to mean *America*, and the bleeding hand *Britain*. Would to God that bleeding were ſtopt, the wounds of that hand healed, and its future operations directed by wiſdom and equity; ſo ſhall the hawthorn flouriſh, and form an hedge around it, annoying with her thorns only its invading enemies.

Another has the figure of a *beaver* gnawing a large tree, with this motto, PERSEVERANDO; *By perſeverance*. I apprehend the *great tree* may be intended to repreſent the enormous power Britain has aſſumed over us, and endeavours to enforce by arms, of taxing us at pleaſure, *and binding us in all caſes whatſoever*; or the exorbitant profits ſhe makes by monopolizing our commerce. Then the *beaver*, which is known to be able, by aſſiduous and ſteady working, to fell large trees, may ſignify *America*, which, by perſeverance in her preſent meaſures, will probably reduce that power within proper bounds, and, by eſtabliſhing the moſt neceſſary manufactures among ourſelves, aboliſh the Britiſh monopoly.

On another bill we have the plant *acanthus*, ſprouting on all ſides under a weight placed upon it, with the motto, DEPRESSA RESURGIT; *Tho' oppreſſed it riſes*. The ancients tell us, that the ſight of ſuch an accidental circumſtance gave the firſt hint to an architect, in forming the beautiful capital of the Corinthian Column. This, perhaps, was intended to encourage us, by repreſenting, that our preſent oppreſſions will not deſtroy us, but that they may, by increaſing our induſtry, and forcing it into new courſes, increaſe the proſperity of our country, and eſtabliſh that proſperity on the *baſe* of liberty, and the well-proportioned *pillar* of property, elevated for a pleaſing ſpectacle to all *conniſſeurs*, who can *taſte* and delight in the architecture of human happineſs.

The figure of a *hand and flail* over *ſheaves of wheat*, with the motto, TRIBULATIO DITAT, *Threſhing improves it* (which we find printed on another of the bills) may perhaps be intended to admoniſh us, that tho' at preſent we are under the *flail*, its blows, how hard ſoever, will be rather advantageous than hurtful to us: for they will bring forth every *grain* of genius and merit in arts, manufactures, war and council, that are now concealed in the huſk, and then the breath of a breeze will be ſufficient to ſeparate from us all the chaff of Toryiſm. *Tribulation* too, in our Engliſh ſenſe of the word, improves the mind, it makes us humbler, and tends to make us wiſer. And *threſhing*, in one of its ſenſes, that of beating, often improves thoſe that are threſhed. Many an unwarlike nation have been beaten into heroes by troubleſome warlike neighbours; and the continuance of a war, tho' it leſſen the numbers of a people, often increaſes its ſtrength, by the increaſed diſcipline and conſequent courage of the number remaining. Thus England, after her civil war, in which her people threſhed one another, became more formidable to her neighbours. The public diſtreſs too that ariſes from war, by increaſing frugality and induſtry, often gives habits that remain after the diſtreſs is over, and thereby naturally *enriches* thoſe on whom it has enforced thoſe *enriching virtues*.

Another of the bills has for its device, a *ſtorm* deſcending from a *black heavy cloud*, with the motto, SERENABIT; *It will clear up*. This ſeems deſigned to encourage the dejected, who may be too ſenſible of preſent inconveniences, and fear their continuance. It reminds them, agreeable to the adage, that *after a ſtorm comes a calm*; or as Horace more elegantly has it—

Informes hyemes reducit, Jupiter: idem ſummovet.
Non ſi male nunc, et olim
Sic erit.—Neque ſemper arcum tendit Apollo.

On another bill there is ſtamped the repreſentation of a *tempeſtuous ſea*; a face, with ſwollen cheeks, wrapt up in a black cloud, appearing to blow violently on the waters, *the waves high*, and *all rolling one way*: The motto VI CONCITATÆ; which may be rendered, *raiſed by force*. From the remoteſt antiquity, in figurative language, great waters have ſignified *the people*, and waves an inſurrection. The people of themſelves are ſuppoſed as naturally inclined to be ſtill, as the waters to remain level and quiet. Their riſing here appears not to be from any internal cauſe, but from an external power, expreſſed by the head of *Æolus*, God of the winds (or *Boreas*, the *North* wind, as uſually the moſt violent) acting furiouſly upon them. The black cloud perhaps deſigns the Britiſh Parliament, and the waves the colonies. Their rolling all in one direction ſhews, that the very force uſed againſt them has produced their unanimity. On the reverſe of this bill, we have a ſmooth ſea; the ſails of ſhips on that ſea hanging looſe ſhew a perfect calm; the ſun ſhining fully denotes a clear ſky. The motto is, CESSANTE VENTO, CONQUIESCEMUS; *The wind ceaſing, we ſhall be quiet*. Suppoſing my explanation of the preceding device to be right, this will probably import, that when thoſe violent acts of power, which have rouſed the colonies, are repealed, they will return to their former tranquility. Britain ſeems thus charged with being the ſole cauſe of the preſent civil war, at the ſame time that the only mode of putting an end to it is thus plainly pointed out to her.

The laſt is a *wreath of laurel* on a *marble monument*, or *altar*. The motto, SI RECTE FACIES; *If you act rightly*. This ſeems intended as an encouragement to a brave and ſteady conduct in defence of our liberties, as it promiſes to crown with honour, by the laurel wreath, thoſe who perſevere to the end in *well-doing*; and with a long duration of that honour, expreſſed by the *monument of marble*.

A learned friend of mine thinks this device more particularly addreſſed to the CONGRESS. He ſays the ancients compoſed for their heroes a wreath of laurel, oak and olive twigs, interwoven; agreeable to the diſtich,

E lauro, quercu, atque olea, duce digna corona.
Prudentem, fortem, pacificumque decet.

Of *laurel*, as that tree was dedicated to *Apollo*, and underſtood to ſignify *knowledge and prudence*; of *oak*, as pertaining to *Jupiter*, and expreſſing *fortitude*; of *olive*, as the tree of *Pallas*, and as a ſymbol of *peace*. The whole to ſhow, that thoſe who are intruſted to conduct the great affairs of mankind ſhould act prudently and firmly, retaining, above all, a pacific diſpoſition. This wreath was firſt placed on an *altar*, to admoniſh the hero who was to be crowned with it, that true glory is founded on and proceeds from *piety*. My friend therefore thinks, the preſent device might intend a wreath of that compoſite kind, though, from the ſmallneſs of the work, the engraver could not mark diſtinctly the differing leaves: And he is rather confirmed in his opinion that this is deſigned as an admonition to the Congreſs, when he conſiders the paſſage in *Horace* from whence the motto is taken,——— *Rex eris, aiunt,*

Si recte facies.

To which alſo *Auſonius* allludes,

Qui recte faciet, non qui dominatur, erit Rex.

Not the King's Parliament, who act wrong, but the People's Congreſs, *if it acts right*, ſhall govern America.

Henry Juncken, and Henry Wynkoop,

At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Red Lion, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Shallus, have for ſale, at the moſt reaſonable rates, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Mountain wines, by the pipe or quarter caſk; brandy, geneva, melaſſes; loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, by the barrel or keg; mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, ſtarch, red and log wood, lamp oil, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

They likewiſe diſtil and ſell, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of Cordials, viz. Cinnamon, clove, anniſeed, ſnakeroot, and pennyroyal waters, allfours, &c. &c. ‖ 6 w.

WAS LOST, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday, the 29th day of July laſt, on the great road leading from York to Anderſon's Ferry, between the former and the two Taverns, A ſmall Bundle of CLOTHES, containing one brown ſilk gown, one ſhift, one ſprig lawn apron, one black ſilk ditto, one laced handkerchief, and one pair of ruffles. Whoever has found ſaid articles, and delivers them to WILLIAM WHITE, Tavern-keeper in York, or to the ſubſcriber in Donegal townſhip, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid by

Auguſt 5, 1775. ANN LOWRY. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Gwinedd townſhip, on the 10th of this inſtant, at night, A BAY GELDING, with a blaze down his face, a high neck and a feather at each ſide, the inſide of one of his hind feet white, between 15 and 16 hands high, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, may receive *Three Pounds* reward, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Nine Pounds* for both, paid by

Sept. 12, 1775. ‖ CHRISTIAN DULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Berks, in the province of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my unfeigned thanks, for electing me as a Sheriff for the ſaid county at the laſt election, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the approaching election for the next enſuing year, I flatter myſelf my conduct in the ſaid office, ſince I have had the honour of being commiſſioned for the ſame, hath merited a continuation of your votes and intereſt at the next election; which ſhall always be acknowledged as a favour conferred on,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

Reading, Sept. 1, 1775. § HENRY VANDERSLICE.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1775.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PRINT

An exact VIEW of the late Battle at Charleſtown, June 17, 1775.

IN which an advanced party of ſeven hundred provincials ſtood an attack made by eleven regiments, and a train of artillery, of the miniſterial forces, and after an engagement of two hours retreated to their main body at Cambridge, leaving eleven hundred of the regulars killed and wounded on the field; with a View of General Putnam, a part of Boſton, Charleſtown in flames, Breeds hill, provincial breaſt-work, a broken officer, and the Somerſet man of war and a frigate firing upon Charleſtown: It ſhall be printed on a good crown imperial paper, and to be delivered to the ſubſcribers in about ten days: The price to ſubſcribers is 5*s.* plain, and if coloured 7*s* 6. Subſcriptions are taken by Meſſieurs *W.* and *T. Bradford*, *James Humphreys*, junior, *John Dunlap*, *Hall* and *Sellers*, and by *Nicholas Brooks*, printer of ſaid view; alſo by *Charles Young*, merchant, in Baltimore; *F. Battle*, at Dover; *W. Skillington*, at the Croſs-roads, Duck-creek; *Hugh Gaine*, and *R. Sauſe*, New-York; Capt. *J. Tatlow*, New-Caſtle; *F. Overly*, Bethlehem; *J. Borden*, Eſq; Borden-town; *J. Emerſon*, Trenton, *G. Bickham*, Lancaſter; *J. Martin*, Snow-hill, Maryland; *A. Outtan*, Accomack; *A. Roſe*, Reading; and *Samuel Calvert*, Norfolk, Virginia.

Frames and Glaſs may be had at the aboveſaid *N. Brooks*'s.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW engraving for the *Pennſylvania Magazine*, or *American Monthly Muſeum*, a neat and correct VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN, not inferior to any hitherto propoſed, and ſhall be printed in a ſize proper for the Magazine or a Family piece, Nonſubſcribers are to pay for this Number of the Magazine *One Shilling and Sixpence*, on account of the great expence of the engraving; thoſe Gentlemen who incline to purchaſe this View of the Battle, may be furniſhed with it at the moderate price of *Sixpence*.----The Magazine will be publiſhed the firſt Wedneſday of the Month as uſual, and will contain ſeveral uſeful, curious and intereſting original pieces, both in proſe and verſe.

Any Gentlemen inclining to have complete Setts of the *Pennſylvania Magazine* from the beginning, may be ſerved by R. AITKEN, the Publiſher, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions are daily taken in.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet,

THE *PHILADELPHIA* NEWEST ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1776. The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this City.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, THE PLATES, ſhewing the different Manœuvres generally practiſed at Reviews and Field Days.--Price *Sixpence*. Likewiſe, THE MANUAL EXERCISE, as agreed by His Majeſty in the Year 1764 --- Price *Sixpence*. 6 w.

RUN away, on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named *James M'William*, about 18 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim built, ſtoops when he walks, has ſtraight black hair, which he ſometimes wears tied, is freckled in the face; had on a lightiſh cloth jacket, almoſt new, without ſleeves, with wooden buttons to the ſame, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, tow trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, about half-worn, a faded woollen hat; his other clothes, if any, uncertain.--- Any perſon apprehending ſaid ſervant, and ſecuring him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

September 16, 1775. ‖ DANIEL EVANS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 21ſt of July, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Path Valley, Fannet townſhip, and county of Cumberland, a German High Dutch ſervant man, named *Philip Weſt*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black ſtraight hair, cut ſhort, but a little left long to cover his neck; he is about 27 years of age, very ſwarthy complexion; he has not the uſe of his left arm as well as the right, and his left hand and arm are a good deal ſmaller than the right, and he generally keeps his left hand ſhut; he hardly talks any Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new black coarſe cloth coat, lined with tow cloth, with flat common white metal buttons on the breaſt, cuffs and pockets, an old blue broadcloth jacket, new tow trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if within the county, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and if out of the county, the above reward, from

SAMUEL COULTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes, but his left hand and arm he cannot change. ¶

RUN away, on the 8th day of the 8th month laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant girl, named Catherine Kennedy, a freſh, luſty like girl, with black hair; which ſaid ſhe was with child to a certain Henry M'Glaughlin, an hired ſervant with the ſubſcriber, and ſaid M'Glaughlin went away in the night time of the night before her; it appears that ſhe told ſome of the family, that ſhe would follow him go where he would, till ſhe would find him. Said ſervant took with her ſtriped linſey petticoats, a calicoe ſhort gown, check apron, with ſeveral other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, and their labour for their pains. ¶ JAMES SMITH.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, from Falmouth, and Capt. Young, in a Brig from London, both arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.

THEY write from Baſſora, that there has been a battle between the troops of Kerim Kahn, Regent of Perſia, and thoſe of Omar, Pacha of Bagdad, who hath totally defeated the Perſians, and made their commander priſoner. It is added, that the Pacha of Bagdad, deſirous of preventing an open war from breaking out between the Perſians and the Ottoman Porte, had ſet the Perſian General at liberty, and ſent ſome magnificent preſents to the Regent of Perſia, making an apology to him for the neceſſity he was under to defend the territories of his government. It is pretended, that notwithſtanding the preſents and ſubmiſſions of the Pacha of Bagdad, the Regent of Perſia ſtill harboured a ſtrong reſentment, on account of the check which his troops met with in the Kurdiſtan; and in conſequence, as the Ottoman Porte abſolutely could not or would not diſmiſs the Pacha of Bagdad, the Perſians had attacked the Turks in their turn and beaten them; but this laſt news ſtands in need of confirmation.

Mr. Murray, Ambaſſador of Great-Britain, having had his audience of leave of the Porte on the 20th ult. and having preſented to the Grand Viſir, Mr. Hayes, in quality of Charges des Affairs of the King his maſter, departed from hence on the 25th on board a Venetian ſhip.

The Chiek Daher promiſed to render an account to the Porte of the Miry which he had not paid during the war with Ruſſia, for the eſtates under his command, on condition, that the Grand Signor would grant him the dignity of Pacha of Three Tails, which his eldeſt deſcendant ſhould enjoy after his deceaſe; but we are informed, that his Highneſs having heſitated about accepting and confirming this condition, that old warrior took umbrage at it, and immediately prepared for fighting the Egyptian army, which marched againſt him; in effect, he ſeized the opportunity of attacking it to advantage, and entirely defeated it. After his victory, the Chiek Daher impriſoned the Deputy of the Porte, who was at Baruth.

Warſaw, June 24. The Ruſſians continue to keep their poſitions, and do not ſeem ready to quit them, as they are making new arrangements to provide for their ſubſiſtance.

LONDON, July 12.

It is at length diſcovered, that the King of Pruſſia is actually going to invade Hanover, to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great-Britain.

A ſquadron of five ſhips of war are ordered to be fitted out forthwith, which, when ready for ſea, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will take the command, and proceed immediately for the Mediterranean.

We are informed that a reſolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l. per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever ſince the laſt treaty of peace.

July 13. Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued in a day or two, to man four ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are to ſail for Gibraltar, as ſoon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any ſurprize at that place.

Among the many other blunders of the preſent Miniſtry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the leaſt abſurd and ridiculous: The Americans, cry our Miniſters, are rebels, they will not pay taxes aſſeſſed by the authority of Parliament: Compel them by force ſays Bute, behind the curtain; the Miniſters ſend troops ſufficient only to encourage the Malcontents; they can anſwer the purpoſe of diſtreſſing, but not reducing the diſaffected; they may protract the miſeries of America, but not finiſh the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet ſubjects. The Deputy Miniſter has generally been eſteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readineſs.

Whatever may be the deſigns of Government with reſpect to America, it is plain the Provincials are reſolved not to lay down their arms till terms of conciliation are ſecured to them on a firm baſis.

They write from Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, that a great quantity of ſalt proviſions had lately been cured there, and ſhipped on board four veſſels for New-York.

On Tueſday four tenders were put into commiſſion, which are ordered up to the tower; and two houſes of rendezvous are opened at St. Catharine's. The above tenders are to receive ſailors on board, to man ſome men of war which are ordered for Gibraltar.

The John, Capt. Smith, from New-York, is arrived at Dublin. She came expreſs, and her diſpatches were immediately ſent off in a packet for England.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have ſeized and put in irons the French Conſul, and have ordered their cruizers to ſeize all French veſſels they meet.

Sixteen ſail of tranſports, of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the ſervice of government, in order to carry ammunition, ſtores, &c. to America, the Weſt-Indies, &c.

The utmoſt expedition is ordered to be uſed in getting ready the cloathing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

There has not one tobacco ſhip been entered at the Cuſtom-houſe theſe four months; the conſequence of which is, that ſome of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the ſtock in hand they can, in order to advance the price.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, July 10.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commiſſioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerneſs; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerſet and Aſia, of 64 guns each; theſe being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ſhips will anſwer the purpoſe better."

July 15. On Thurſday night a meeting of the Members of Adminiſtration was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe in the Admiralty, to conſider of ſome method to ſet the Shipwrights to work again, as their abſence from the dock-yards at this time is much felt.

Yeſterday advice came that the Carolina, Capt. Coatom, from Quebec, with diſpatches for London, is ſafe arrived off Dover.

Admiral Man's ſquadron in the Medirerranean, it is ſaid has been reinforced by four ſhips of the line, two from Portſmouth, and two from Plymouth.

Orders it is ſaid are ſent to Portſmouth for the Marlborough and Reſolution men of war of the line, and the Enterprize frigate, to ſail for the Mediterranean, as ſoon as they can be got ready.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa to be got ready for immediate ſervice.

July 17. Saturday and yeſterday meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to all the dock-yards in the kingdom, with inſtructions for the Commiſſioners, &c. reſpecting the ſhipwrights, &c.

They write from Gibraltar, that an obſtinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spaniſh man of war and ſix Algerine xebeques, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed, and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who, after many attempts, boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours.

Saturday the Lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majeſty at Kew for ſeveral hours.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the Privy Council were at Kew with his Majeſty, ſaid to be on the affairs of America.

No leſs than ſeven expreſſes have arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office within this week, with diſpatches from America, being landed at Dover, Portſmouth, Falmouth, Briſtol and Plymouth.

Orders are ſent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by ſea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with directions to deſtroy the towns on their banks, ſhould their inhabitants ſhew any diſpoſition to take arms.

By the Nancy, Coffin, we are informed, that the Provincials had taken poſſeſſion of all the forts upon the Lakes, and were marching to Montreal and Quebec.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London.

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts, but while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

July 18. On Sunday three expreſſes were received by Lord Dartmouth, at Blackheath, from General Gage, which were immediately ſent to his Majeſty at Kew, viz. one at nine o'clock in the morning, another at two, and the other at eight in the evening, all which were diſpatched to his Majeſty by a meſſenger in waiting as they arrived.

A council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, when the accounts which arrived from General Gage on Sunday laſt will be laid before the cabinet.

Yeſterday afternoon ſummonſes were ſent to Lord North, and all the Secretaries of State, to attend his Majeſty at Kew this day at eleven o'clock.

Letters brought by the Betſey, Captain Roſs, which is arrived at Plymouth in 26 days from Virginia, ſay, that the Americans have gained a very great advantage by taking of Ticonderoga; they found a hundred and fourteen fine braſs cannon, which they have conveyed within thirty or forty miles of the Camp near Boſton, and have engaged the ſailors that were employed in the fiſheries, to work the artillery, and allow them half a crown per day: They have ſome thouſands already employed in the above purpoſe.

Thurſday night a veſſel arrived off Plymouth, when a perſon, who by appearance was a military gentleman, was immediately put on ſhore, and ſet off poſt haſte for London; the veſſel ſtood out again for ſea, not ſuffering any boat to board her, nor any of the crew to go on ſhore.—The above gentleman, we are informed, is an officer of diſtinction in General Gage's army, charged with ſome intereſting diſpatches from Boſton, with which he arrived in town on Saturday evening, and immediately waited on Lord North.

The ſhipwrights at Portſmouth, Chatham and Woolwich, have agreed to meet at Chatham, and proceed in a body to Deptford yard, in order to prevent the ſhipwrights at that place from doing any buſineſs.

The above perſons have likewiſe reſolved not to return to work, unleſs the men who are now at work (there being a few employed in the ſeparate yards) are diſcharged, and their wages advanced to 2s. 6d. per day.

Advice is ſaid to be received that three French men of war, which ſome time ſince ſailed from Breſt with land forces, and were thought to have gone to the Weſt-Indies, had made their appearance on the coaſt of Guinea, and were endeavouring to eſtabliſh a new factory on that part of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, which comes within the limits of the Portugueſe ſettlements; the rumour of which had occaſioned no little ſtir at Liſbon.

We are confidently informed a certain General Officer is on the eve of throwing up his commiſſion, having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 8.

Every day laſt week it rained more or leſs, and ſometimes continued chief part of the night; but on Saturday it never ceaſed pouring down, and towards noon the wind began to riſe, which increaſed ſoon afterwards to a mere hurricane, it blowing moſt furiouſly from the N. E. till near 10 o'clock at night. Infinite damage has been done to the crops of corn and tobacco, much wheat ſpoiled in barns, a great number of trees blown down, and almoſt every mill-dam in the country given way.—Captain Robertſon and Captain M'Cunn, both lying at York-town, bound for London, and laden with tobacco, were drove aſhore, and muſt unload before they ban be got off; but the Proſpect, Norwood, likewiſe for London, with tobacco, had the good fortune to ride out the ſtorm, and has received no injury. Some other ſmaller veſſels were drove aſhore, but will be got off with little damage.—At Norfolk, all the ſmall craft were drove aſhore, beſides ſome ſhips, which have been chiefly got off, except the Mercury man of war, Captain M'Cartney, who lies in two feet water only; *and there may he ſtick faſt, faſt!*—Captain Squires, of the Otter ſloop, going round to York in his tender, had nearly periſhed in the ſtorm, being caſt away upon Back river, near Hampton; where his veſſel was burnt by the people thereabouts, in return for his harbouring gentlemen's negroes, and ſuffering his ſailors to ſteal poultry, hogs, &c. Two of the crew were runaway ſlaves from Col. Wilſon Miles Cary's quarters in King and Queen, who were taken ſoon after they got aſhore; and his pilot, a mulattoe man, was the property of Henry King, Eſq; of Hampton, with whom, after ſkulking in the woods about 48 hours, he found means to paddle off in a canoe.

From Hampton we learn, that they begin to receive melancholy accounts of the loſs of lives, &c. in the late ſtorm. Mr. Roberts's veſſel, of Portſmouth, was caſt away, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except the maſter and a boy. Two ſhips from Ireland are likewiſe loſt.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, keeps cruiſing about, and at the time of the ſtorm was up in James river, on a reconnoitring party.

It is reported, and generally believed, that LORD DUNMORE is called home, with what view we have not yet learned, but probably it is to render an account of his *ſagacious* and *ſpirited* conduct in Virginia; which can hardly fail to attract the *admiration* of Lord North and the Butonian junto, ſo as to have his *eminent* ſervices recompenſed with ſome higher department in the ſtate, perhaps Lord Dartmouth's. His Lordſhip has this ſatisfaction upon his departure, that he will leave the colony with the *univerſal conſent* of the inhabitants, of all ranks and denominations.

It is reported at Norfolk, that the remainder of the troops which Lord Dunmore expected from St. Auguſtine are taken and carried into Charleſtown, a veſſel having been fitted out from thence for the purpoſe.

CAMBRIDGE, *September* 7.

The people of New-Hampſhire are building a ſtrong fort on Pierce's Iſland, in Piſcataqua River, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portſmouth, from being attacked by the piratical ſhips of war, which now infeſt this coaſt.

It is ſaid the enemy, ſince we began our works on Plowed-Hill, have thrown from their ſeveral batteries above 300 ſhells, not one of which has occaſioned the leaſt hurt to a ſingle man in our army.

A party of the enemy, who came out laſt Saturday, with a deſign to throw up a battery or entrenchment, near where Mr. Brown's houſe lately ſtood, on Boſton Neck, were drove back with the loſs, we hear, of ſeveral killed. We alſo, it is ſaid, had two men killed at the ſame time.

Two deſerters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp laſt week. It is ſaid a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

WATERTOWN, *September* 11.

A large Ship of about 300 Tons, laden with Lumber, &c. bound from Piſcataqua for the Weſt-Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Biſhop in the Lively, and ordered for Boſton, was on Friday laſt retaken by a Privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The Maſter, one Midſhipman, and 6 or 8 Sailors Priſoners, arrived at Cambridge laſt Saturday.

NEW-LONDON, Sept 8.

We mentioned in our laſt that the Roſe Man of War, with her Fleet of Tenders and Prizes, lay near the Weſt-End of Fiſher's-Iſland—On Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the whole, ten in Number, made Sail, ſtretched acroſs the Mouth of this harbour, then bore away and went round the Weſt End of Fiſher's-Iſland. About an hour before they came to Sail they took a Sloop (Capt. M'Gibbon) bound out from this Harbour, with a cargo of Horſes, regularly cleared for Jamaica, whom they carried into Newport, where ſhe ſtill remains. On Saturday one of the Man of War's Tenders got on Shagwogonock Reef, when her Guns were taken out by another Tender, and ſhe afterwards drifted on Plumb-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

Captain Cunningham, from St. Thomas's, informs us, that on the 31ſt of July on his Paſſage from this Port for that Iſland, he met with a very violent Gale of Wind, attended with uncommon ſharp Thunder and Lightning, which proved to be the very Day the late Gale happened in the Weſt-Indies, and in which 16 Sail of French Veſſels were caſt away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin Iſlands, and that all the Veſſels at St. Kitts, Dominica and St. Euſtatia, were obliged to put to Sea; that in the Iſland laſt mentioned, the Planters had turned half of the Cane Lands into Proviſion Ground; that the Spaniards at Porto-Rico had ſuffered much in the ſaid Gale; and that a Sloop that had ſailed from St. Thomas's the 31ſt of July for Santa Croix, with five Gentlemen Paſſengers, had not been heard of at either Iſland as late as the 23d of Auguſt.

Several Veſſels from Europe and America had been blown to the Leeward of Santa Croix in the above Gale, but had got up again.

The Brig Elliot, Captain Hallock, belonging to the Whaling Company of this Place, arrived here laſt Monday from Davis's Streights without one Barrel of Oil: He confirms the Account we had before of the bad Succeſs of the Whale Fiſhery at that Place this Seaſon; 90 Veſſels from England and Holland having only taken 19 Fiſh, and 14 from North-America no more than 50 Barrels of Oil, owing entirely to the Inclemency of the Seaſon, which was the moſt ſevere of any ſince the Year 1740.

On Tueſday laſt General Wooſter, with the Connecticut Forces under his Command, returned from Long-Iſland to the Camp at Harlem.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Intelligence received by the CONGRESS *from General* SCHUYLER, *September* 18, 1775.

"General Montgomery, from information received on the 25th of Auguſt, being apprehenſive that the enemy's armed veſſels might get into the lake unleſs an immediate movement was made to the Iſle aux Noix, reſolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he adviſed General Schuyler, who was at Albany attending the Indian treaty. General Schuyler upon receipt of this immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indiſpoſed, at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31ſt, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September, General Schuyler joined General Montgomery at Iſle la Motte. On that day both moved on, and arrived at Iſle aux Noix. On the 5th, General Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he ſent among the Canadians. And as it was judged going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding 1000, might have a good effect on the Canadians, and encourage them to join, he reſolved upon the meaſure, and accordingly early on the 6th embarked, and without any obſtruction proceeded towards St. John's. When he arrived in ſight of the enemy's works, and at the diſtance of about 2 miles, the enemy began to fire from their fortreſs, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed, without oppoſition, in a cloſe deep ſwamp. After being formed, his army marched in the beſt order they could in grounds marſhy and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortreſſes. Major Hobby and Captain Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left, and a little advanced, were attacked in croſſing a creek by a party of Indians, from whom they received a heavy fire, but our troops gallantly preſſing on them, they ſoon gave way, and left us the ground. In this rencontre we loſt a ſerjeant, a corporal and three privates killed, one miſſing and eight wounded, three of whom are ſince dead. Beſides theſe, Major Hobby was ſhot through the thigh, but not dangerouſly, and Captain Mead received a ſlight wound through the ſhoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The ſurviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and caſt up a ſmall entrenchment to defend themſelves, in caſe of an attack in the night.

In the evening, Gen. Schuyler received certain intelligence, that the enemy's fortifications were complete, and plentifully furniſhed with cannon; that one of their veſſels was launched, and would be ready to ſail in three or four days, and is to carry 16 guns.

He alſo learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, beſides ſeveral others, the condition of whoſe wounds was not

known; that Capt. Tyce, of Johnſtown, was wounded in the belly.

On the 7th, in the morning (having been undiſturbed through the night, excepting by a few ſhells, which did no other damage than ſlightly wounding Lieut. Mills) it was thought moſt adviſeable to return to the Iſle aux Noix, throw a boom acroſs the channel, erect the proper works for its defence, and to prevent the enemy's veſſels from entering the lake.

Upon this Gen. Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to the Iſle aux Noix without any moleſtation, where, when the expreſs came away, he was erecting proper works to ſecure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readineſs, on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any events that may happen in Canada.

Publiſhed by Order of the Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, Sept. 10.

"We are at preſent in our camp in tolerable ſecurity—Ploughed-Hill may bid defiance to all their malice. And what is more amazing (that can ſcarce be credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheleſs true) they have ſuffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an entrenchment below the George tavern, and within muſket ſhot of their laſt entrenchment, and have ſcarce honoured us with a cannon. We were laſt night under ſome apprehenſions of an attack; General Ward ſent a letter to his Excellency, informing him, that he had ſeen (or his people had ſeen) a number of men parading on Bunker's Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception.—They have ſince been ſeen with their knapſacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boſton, we are convinced they have ſent a party of men, either (which is moſt probable) to reinforce the garriſon at Quebec, or to New-York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpoſe we cannot tell."

By Captain Henderſon, of the ſhip Two Brothers, who arrived in this port on Wedneſday laſt from Carthagena and Malaga, which laſt place he left the 3d of Auguſt, we are informed that the grand Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 8 ſail of line of battle ſhips, 10 frigates, 3 bombs, 12 xebeques, 9 row-gallies, and 500 ſail of tranſports, with 25,000 troops on board, had ſailed from Carthagena the 23d of June for the coaſt of Barbary, where they had landed (about fifteen miles to the eaſtward of Algiers) 8000 men, who were oppoſed on the beach by about 1500 men under cover of a ſlight breaſt-work, from which the Moors fired ſome cannon and muſquetry, during the march of the Spaniſh troops, which did not prevent their taking poſſeſſion of the breaſt-work; immediately upon which the Moors retreated a ſmall diſtance into the mountains, the Spaniards followed, and were ſurpriſed by a great number, ſuppoſed to be 20,000 Moors, who had regularly intrenched themſelves, in expectation of the Spaniards following the retreating party, from whence they attacked the Spaniards with ſuch impetuoſity, that before General O'Reily, who had landed with 8000 men, could come to their aſſiſtance, they were totally routed, with the loſs of 5000 men killed and wounded, with the General who commanded.—General O'Reily covered the retreat of ſuch as could get off, and with the whole troops immediately embarked on board the tranſports and returned to Alicant.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 26.

"The news is juſt arrived of the miſcarriage of the expedition againſt Algiers. It is apprehended to have been cauſed by the miſconduct of the General. The troops diſembarked in the morning, and the Algerines gave them battle; the Moors ſeemed defeated, and ran; the Spaniards following, fell in with eighty thouſand in ambuſh, who gave them battle, in which a total defeat took place. The remains of the Spaniſh army embarked again the ſame night, and proceeded over to Alicant. The Gazette ſays ſix hundred killed, one thouſand eight hundred wounded; but private letters ſay, ſome four thouſand, others five thouſand killed, and five thouſand wounded, with the loſs of their cannon, and it is apprehended their cavalry and flower of the Spaniſh troops. So many officers of diſtinction are killed, that the court are in mourning."

Since our laſt came to Town, Capt. Williams, late of the Sloop Sally, bound from Antigua for Connecticut, whoſe Veſſel was drove on Shore and loſt, between Cape Charles and Sinnepuxent, in the late North-eaſt Storm.—Capt. Williams heard of four Sail of Veſſels being loſt in the ſame Storm at Ocracock, in North-Carolina.

Captain Stanſbury, from Jamaica, on the 28th of laſt Month, off Cape Tiberon, met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, that laſted 24 Hours, in which he received conſiderable Damage in his Sails and Rigging. On the 30th, off Cape Nichola, he ſpoke a Brig, from Georgia for Jamaica, out 31 Days; the next Day ſpoke the Sloop Polly, Capt. Truxen, from New-York, out 19 Days, and a Brig, from Virginia, out 22 Days, both bound to the Mole; the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 34:35, Long. 73:30, ſpoke the Brig Diligence, Captain Dawſon, from New-York for Providence, 4 Days out; and on the 14th, about 33 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Henry, he ſpoke a Ship, from Baltimore for London, a Sloop from Miſſiſippi for New-York, and a Ship, from Virginia for Glaſgow; the ſame Day he alſo ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for Exeter, all well.

Captain Lee, from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, on the 17th of July, fell in with a Brig, from Maryland for England; and about three Weeks ago, he ſpoke Captain Oſborn, from London for this Port, and kept Company with him 10 Days.

Captain Hervey, in the Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, alſo arrived at New-York, on the 7th of Auguſt, in Lat. 41:19, Long. 28:30, ſpoke a Brig, from this Port for Liſbon; and on the 21ſt, in Lat. 42:35, Long. 53, with the Brig Charming Sally, Captain Caldwell, 16 Days from Virginia, for Glaſgow.

Captain Hopper, arrived at New-York from Briſtol, ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. July 19, Lat. 46:1, Long. 29:12, with a Ship from Virginia for London, 28 Days out; the ſame Day a Ship from Virginia alſo, bound for Liverpool; Auguſt 20, Lat. 38, Long. 59, a Schooner, from Virginia for Liverpool likewiſe; September 1, Lat. 38, Long. 69, with a Brig, from Norfolk for Jamaica, 5 Days out; 7th, in Lat. 38, Long. 67, with a Ship from Baltimore, out 7 Days; and on the 12th, Lat. 58:45, Long. 73, with a Brig, from this Port for St. Kitts, two Days out.

The Brig Peace, Captain Campbell, from this Place bound to Dunkirk, was ſpoke with about 10 Days ago by Captain M'Culloch, arrived here from Cadiz.

*** The public are requeſted to take notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th day of September inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The MANAGERS of the *United Company of Philadelphia* for promoting AMERICAN MANUFACTURES

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS PROVINCE.

THE great reaſon that there was to apprehend that, through the infatuation and obſtinacy of the Britiſh Parliament, the non-importation and non-exportation agreement of theſe colonies would continue for a conſiderable time, and the great diſtreſs that might conſequently enſue, unleſs ſome means were deviſed to give employment to the neceſſitous, together with the advantage that would ariſe to the public if manufactories could be eſtabliſhed amongſt us, where conſiderations which induced us to make the experiment; and although at firſt we met with difficulties, owing chiefly to our inexperience, we have now the pleaſure to inform you, that we are thoroughly convinced of the utility of this inſtitution; that it is practicable, and may be profitable, not only to the perſons who are actually employed in labour, but to the contributors themſelves; and in order to render it ſtill more extenſively uſeful, we are extremely deſirous that the company may be enlarged, and that every perſon who can conveniently ſpare the ſmall ſum of Ten Pounds would become a proprietor. There are now upwards of 400 perſons in employment, which numbers are daily increaſing, and nothing is now wanting but capital ſtock to carry on a very extenſive trade.

As the inhabitants of this province are diſtinguiſhed for humanity, if there was no other motive but the employment of the poor, it muſt be a ſtrong incitement to join the company; but when private intereſt, charity to the poor, and the public good, unitedly urge us thereto, who that has ability can refuſe. Perſons of experience in the linen branch aſſure us, that our climate is much more favourable than either England or Ireland, and that nothing is wanting to carry on manufactories very extenſively, but experienced workmen, and a diſpoſition in the people to promote the deſign. As the bleaching of linen is a material part of the manufacture, we may inform the public, that there is a gentleman now in this city, who has been bred to the buſineſs, a man of character and abilities, who, if ſufficient encouragement ſhould be given, will ſoon eſtabliſh a bleach-field.

Such as incline to become ſubſcribers to the manufactory are deſired to call at the Factory-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Ninth-ſtreet, or at the London Coffee-houſe, where articles will be left for them to ſign.

Bucks county, ſs Committee, Sept. 11, 1775.

THOMAS SMITH appearing before the Committee, voluntarily executed the following acknowledgment and declaration, viz.

AS I have been charged before the Committee for having uttered expreſſions, derogatory to the Continental Congreſs, invidious to a particular denomination of Chriſtians, and tending to impede the oppoſition of my countrymen to miniſterial oppreſſion; I do hereby declare myſelf heartily ſorry for my imprudent expreſſions, and do ſincerely promiſe for the future to coincide with every meaſure proſecuted for the redreſs of American grievances, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the religious principles of the ſociety to which I belong.

THOMAS SMITH.

Voted, That this be conſidered as a ſufficient ſatisfaction for his miſconduct.

The MEMBERS of this Committee are deſired to be punctual in their attendance, at the houſe of John Bogart, the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
The Corner of Black-horſe-alley, Front-ſtreet,

The Speech of Edmund Burke, Eſq;

On moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

And ſhortly will be publiſhed, and to be ſold by ſaid *Humphreys*,

Mr. Burke's Speech in 1774.

Alſo the SPEECHES upon the Taxation of the *American* Colonies, delivered in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, by Governor Johnſton; Mr. Hartley; Mr. Lutterell; Col. Achland, &c.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE long experience I have had of your favours and friendſhip, in the courſe of 22 years reſidence among you, with the kind aſſurances given me by many of my friends and acquaintances of their votes and intereſt, have emboldened me to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the preſent term, and to ſolicit your votes and intereſt to put me on the return, with the preſent Sheriff, at the enſuing election; if I am ſo fortunate at to be thought deſerving of ſo important a truſt, by my fellow citizens and the gentlemen of the county, they may reſt aſſured it ſhall not only be my ambition to deſerve their future confidence and eſteem, but it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, to the utmoſt of my abilities, to execute an office, at this day of ſo much conſequence to the community, to the ſatisfaction of my conſtituents, and the public in general; and ſhall ever retain a grateful ſenſe of ſo great a favour. I am, the Public's moſt devoted, and moſt humble ſervant,

FRANCIS WADE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleaſed to manifeſt your favourable opinion of me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for many years paſt, I can do no leſs than return you my ſincere thanks; but as it does not ſuit me to ſerve you longer in that ſtation, I deſire my name may be left out of your tickets, at the enſuing election, which will oblige, your humble ſervant,

¶ HENRY PAWLING.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of BUCKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for the Honour done me, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for a Number of Years paſt; but as it is inconvenient for me to ſerve you any longer in that Station, I deſire that you will leave my Name out of your Tickets at the enſuing Election, and remain

Your ſincere Friend,
¶ JOHN BROWN.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to JOSEPH WILSON, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands on him, to bring in their accounts to be adjuſted and paid.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Kingſeſſing township, Philadelphia county, about the 10th inſtant, a bay Horſe, about 3 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar, his off hind foot white, his mane hangs on the near ſide, has a ſwitch tail, and is a natural trotter.—Came with him at ſame time, a dark bay MARE, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, has a ſwitch tail, her near hind foot white, a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. MATTHEW JONES. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of September inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground late of Edward Shippen, on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, and on the north with ground of Iſaac Snowden, with all and ſingular the appurtenances; late the eſtate of John Snowden, of the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, Sadler, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,
At Nine-pence per Pound, by the Box or Dozen,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN PURDON,
In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ¶

At a Court of Chancery, held at the City of Perth-Amboy, *for the province of* New-Jerſey, *on the 11th day of* September, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five,*

PRESENT,

His Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Chancellor.*

Thomas Clark, Complain. *v.* *William Gerrard*, Defend.

WHEREAS the ſaid Complainant hath filed his Bill of Complaint againſt the Defendant, ſetting forth, amongſt other things, in ſubſtance, That the ſaid Defendant, by a certain indenture, bearing date the 28th day of *July*, in the year of our Lord 1750, did mortgage unto a certain *Samuel Emlen*, of the city of *Philadelphia*, in the province of *Pennſylvania*, ſhop-keeper, two lots or pieces of meadow ground, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of *Greenwich*, in the county of *Glouceſter*, and province of *New-Jerſey*, the one containing the quantity of 15 acres 1 rood and 25 perches, formerly granted to the ſaid *William* by *Garret Vannemon*; the other containing the full quantity of 5 acres 1 rood and 27 perches, formerly granted to the ſaid *William Gerrard* by *John Vannemon*; which ſame mortgaged premiſes were made redeemable on the payment of the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, together with intereſt therefor, lent by the ſaid *Samuel Emlen* to the ſaid *William Gerrard*. And that the ſaid *Samuel Emlen*, on the 12th day of *October*, in the year of our Lord 1773, in conſideration of the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, the principal mentioned in the mortgage, and the intereſt then due thereon, and the further ſum of Five Shillings to him the ſaid *Samuel Emlen*, by the Complainant, *Thomas Clark*, paid, did grant, bargain, ſell, aſſign, and ſet over unto him, the ſaid *Thomas Clark*, the ſame indenture of mortgage, and all right, title, intereſt, property, claim, and demand, which he the ſaid *Samuel* then had, of, in and to the ſaid mortgaged premiſes. To have and to hold the ſaid mortgaged premiſes, purſuant to the ſame indenture of mortgage, and hath alſo ſet forth, that the condition or proviſo of the ſaid mortgage remains as yet unperformed. And therefore the Complainant prays, by the ſaid Bill, that the equity of redemption of the ſaid Defendent, and of thoſe claiming under him, may be foreclоſed, or that the premiſes may be ſold, for the payment of the Complainant. And whereas it appears that the Complainant's Bill was filed in this Court, on the ſecond day of *June*, in the year of our Lord 1774. And whereas it appears by the affidavit of *Thomas Denny*, Eſq; that a ſubpæna, iſſued in this cauſe, was delivered to him upwards of a year paſt, commanding the Defendant to appear in this Court on a day long ſince paſt: That the ſaid Deponent, ſince the iſſuing of the ſaid ſubpæna, had made all due enquiry after the ſaid Defendant, that he might be ſerved with the ſubpæna, to anſwer the Complainant's Bill, but that his endeavours have proved altogether ineffectual for that purpoſe: That the ſaid Deponent hath been credibly informed (which he believes to be the truth) that the Defendant removed from the county of *Glouceſter* aforeſaid, where he lived for many years before the filing of the Bill, and a ſmall time before the ſaid ſubpæna was iſſued, into the province of *North-Carolina*, out of this province, and that the ſaid Defendant hath continued to reſide there ever ſince, as he verily believes. It is ordered, on motion of *James Kinſey*, of Counſel for the Complainant, that the ſaid Defendant do appear in this Court, to anſwer the ſaid Complainant's ſaid Bill of complaint, on or before the 23d day of *October* next, or that in default thereof the ſaid Bill be taken *pro confeſſo*.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

I CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true Copy of the original Rule, regiſtered and filed in my Office, *September* 16, 1775.

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Jerſey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, round viſage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickſet coat, half-worn, a black and white ſtriped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of this inſtant, a certain Iriſh ſervant lad, named *Peter King*, about 20 years old, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little marked with the ſmall-pox, and has dark brown ſhort hair; had on a dark blue coat and waiſtcoat, with white buttons, check ſhirt and royal ribbed breeches of an olive colour. He came in laſt July in the ſhip Betſey. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 18, 1775. FREDERICK GREINER. ¶

N. B. He was ſeen laſt Sunday afternoon going towards Germantown, on horſeback.

RUN away, on the 11th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Robert Knight, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a down look, black hair, middle aged, walks very much on the outſide of his feet, and ſeems to hobble along; had on, an under jacket without ſleeves, and an upper jacket with ſleeves, both of a middling cloth colour, a pair of tow trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, a dark brown handkerchief round his neck, an old hat, and good ſhoes, worn all aſide; is very likely to change his name, and will either paſs for a beggar, or do worſe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN PINCHBACK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sunday night, the 17th inſt. a darkiſh bay MARE, about ſeven years old, about 14½ hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded 8 on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, paces naturally and pretty ſmart. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ ISAAC TAYLOR.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the tenth of June laſt, a red COW, ſuppoſed to have a crop off each ear, a ſmall lump on one ſide; but, as ſhe was purchaſed but a ſhort time before, am not poſitive of her marks. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and informs the owner, ſo as he may get her again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 19, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH TEMPLE.

From the London Evening-Post *of July* 1.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

IT is a Part of your Character to deſpiſe the Voice of the People. This is not a problematic Aſſertion. It is founded in the Truth of Experience. You have diſregarded every Application that has been made to you, for a Redreſs of Grievances. And your Apology for this Contempt has been, that there were no Grievances. Are you of the ſame Opinion ſtill? Or what think you of thoſe Men, who adviſed, ſurpriſed, and betrayed you into this Language? Believe me, thoſe whom you have been told were your bittereſt Enemies, are your trueſt Friends. They are not baſe enough to impoſe a Falſhood upon you; nor mean enough to crouch ſilently under Oppreſſion. This ſtrange Conduct in you has made your Name familiar among all Ranks; and it has thereby loſt all the Dignity and Reſpect which were formerly annexed to it. John the Carpenter, and Thomas the Weaver, talk of *you*, and *Dick*, of Black-Boy Alley, in the ſame Breath, and with the ſame Indifference.

The Man in your Situation, who loſes the common People, is either a Tyrant or a Lunatic. They are the right Hand of the Community. If the common People had taken Part with Charles the Firſt, as they did with the Parliament, he had been ſucceſsful. He attempted repeatedly to gain them; but in vain.

The Majority of a Nation are never deceived. They may want Information concerning the Motives and Latency of Actions; but of the Actions themſelves, they never fail to form a right Judgment. The Latencies may be kept back, by the dark Plottings of Lord Bute; and the Motives may be refined away, by the Metaphyſics of Lord Mansfield. Yet after all this Concealment, Learning and Logic, ſtill the People know whether the Act itſelf is good or bad.

It requires not a Moment's Heſitation, to pronounce the Meaſures taken with America, Miſchievous, Wicked and Arbitrary. Miſchievous, as they affect the Intereſts of Individuals. Wicked, as they tend to diſmember the Empire. Arbitrary, as they violate the Rights of Engliſhmen. Who regards about the Motives or Cauſes? Theſe are the Effects. And Miniſters, who are ſo amply paid for doing the public Buſineſs, are Fools, if they do not know the bad Policy of theſe Meaſures; or Villains, if knowing it, they reſolved to purſue them.

If you are fondly and effeminately told the People pity your Situation; and that the People ſay, all theſe wrong Things are owing to Ill-adviſers—It is a miſtake. Nobody pities you. You are blamed for an obſtinate Attachment to Men, whoſe Principles have been hoſtile to your Family. You have been repeatedly warned of theſe Men, and their Principles. And not only every Year, but almoſt every Day, has proved thoſe Warnings to have been founded in Truth. Why, therefore, are theſe Men not diſmiſſed from their Offices? America abhors them.—England deſpiſes them. They make you one Day ridiculous, the next Day contemptible, and the third Day ——.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Poſt *of July* 8.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

WHEN Wilkes and Townſend told Truth of each other, the City of London loſt her Importance in the Eye of the Nation. The Court took Advantage of this Folly in the Capital, to circulate a Calumny, that all their Opponents were equally peeviſh, illiberal, and intereſted. Even you countenanced the *Fraud*, though none knew better than yourſelf, that the Oppoſition was compoſed of Men of the firſt Talents, and Eminence, in the Kingdom; who had raiſed this Country from Deſpondency; ſaved it from Ruin; extended its Dominion, and encreaſed its Wealth, beyond all former Periods; gave a Luſtre to its Character, that commanded Reverence from the neighbouring States; and protected, and firmly ſeated, the Family on the Throne. Can the Reigns of Nero, or Caligula, can the Annals of the World, produce ſuch Ingratitude? When repeatedly ſolicited to withdraw your Confidence from theſe Calumniators, to whoſe Blunders and Oppreſſions every Man of Property owes the Thorns, which, at this Moment, are growing under his Pillow, how did you anſwer theſe humble Solicitations?—You hugged the Vipers cloſer to your Boſom. In what Age or Nation ſhall we find ſimilar Torpitude? It is not in the Hiſtory of Mankind.

But, thank Heaven, this Apathy and Spleen now, like the Jack Weight fallen to the Ground, ceaſes to anſwer its Purpoſe. If I were inclined to purſue the Metaphor, you ſhould be the Jack Weight, and Lord North the Fly. But I write a little mechanically, that Pinchbeck may underſtand me. The Conteſt in America muſt, in a few Weeks, wear a different Colour. Your Senſe of it will not be material, and therefore Nobody will aſk it. When it is too late, the good Policy of liſtening to reaſonable Requeſts, very reſpectfully made, inſtead of being obliged to obey Commands in Neceſſity, perhaps peremptorily given, which at the firſt was obvious to every Underſtanding, will then be manifeſt to your's. If Credit is to be given to Admiral Grave's laſt Letter, General Gage is by this Time convinced of General Putnam's ſeaſonable and good Advice, which would not only have relieved his Army from a moſt diſtreſſing Situation, but have opened a Door for a Reconciliation with Great-Britain. General Putnam adviſed General Gage to withdraw, with his Army, on board the Ships. Matters might be put in a Mode of Accommodation, if the Sword was removed. But America will not treat with the Sword at her Throat. Inſtead of embracing the Propoſal, the Miniſters have ſent more Troops. Admiral Graves, in his laſt, which is a very deſponding Letter, expreſſes his Fears, that he ſhall ſhortly be obliged to take General Gage, and all the Troops, on board the Ships.

What ſhould have been done voluntarily, and for which a Reaſon might have been aſſigned, that would have reflected Honour upon Great-Britain, has, perhaps, by this Time, been done by Compulſion; to the Shame of the Mother Country, and the Diſgrace of the Army. The Miniſters have acted throughout this American Buſineſs, like Men determined upon Bloodſhed. Are you anxious of ſhewing the ſame Malignity to the whole Empire, except Scotland?—It is deep Play—on your Part, *for a Name only*. If you win, you can get nothing elſe. But if otherwiſe, you loſe the fineſt Eſtate in the World.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Poſt *of July* 11.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

THE beſt Excuſe that has been made for your Indifference to the perilous Situation of public Affairs, is Ignorance. If you really want Information, I will give you ſome.

I admit the Excuſe, though it is at the Expence of Mr. Jenkinſon; who, at the Command of the Lords Bute and Mansfield, ſometimes "treads the Velvet of the Richmond Lawn;" but, to prevent Diſcovery, at the ſame Time feigns a Viſit to Mr. Welbore Ellis, at Twickenham, and is put aſhore on the other Side the Thames, as often as he has Occaſion. Theſe Tete-a-Tetes are admirable Contrivances for ———. The Mind is, in theſe Hours, unguarded. The "Pomp of State is withdrawn." No Suſpicions are lurking. The Head and Heart are open to all Impreſſions.—But, to my Purpoſe.

Every Diſpatch from America threatens the total Diſmemberment of that vaſt and invaluable Continent from the Britiſh Empire, for ever. That fatal Period, whenever it arrives, will place an Extinguiſher upon the Lamp of Great-Britain. Her Commerce, Opulence, and Splendor, will be no more.

Though Miniſters are, at this Moment, flattering you, and themſelves, with idle Expectations, that Terms will be offered to them by the American Congreſs; remember, all their Intelligence about America has proved falſe. To Falſehoods have been owing the preſent unwarrantable Meaſures againſt that unhappy Country. The Congreſs will not treat with them. How many more Lives muſt be loſt, before you will be convinced theſe Men have deceived you?

I will tell you what the Congreſs have done. They have voted an army of ſix and thirty thouſand Men. They have voted a Million of Money. They have reſolved to carry on the War with Vigour. Cannon, as well Braſs as Iron, are caſting in different Parts; and immenſe Quantities of Powder are making. Ticonderoga is to be raiſed, and the ſtores removed to Fort George (*vel* Crown Point) for greater Readineſs to act. Yet in the Midſt of all theſe hoſtile Preparations, while the whole Continent, with one Voice, is crying Liberty or Death; this Congreſs, ſo purely choſen, ſo honoured with the unlimited Confidence of the People, deliberating with Coolneſs, and reſolving with Firmneſs, are willing to make one more application for Peace, before they extend the Horrors of Civil War. Let it be your Care, for it is no light Matter, to refer their Addreſs, whenever it comes, to Men who underſtand the Subject. The preſent Miniſters do not. America cannot treat with them.

Can ſhe negociate with a Sandwich, who endeavoured to ſtigmatize her with the opprobrious Terms of Braggart, Poltroon and Coward? Can ſhe negociate with a Suffolk, who avowed the adviſing the bloody Meaſures at Boſton; and declared he would carry them throughout her whole Continent, if ſhe did not ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament? Can ſhe negociate with a Dartmouth, who is confeſſedly not the Miniſter of his own Department; who affects to be a Proteſtant, and brought the Popery Bill into the Houſe of Lords; who pretends to diſapprove theſe American Meaſures, yet rather than reſign, ſubmits to execute them? Can ſhe negociate with a North, who affects to act, in this American War, againſt his inclination; whoſe only Claim to Pardon, is ſuperior Meanneſs; who is but firſt Clerk to an *inviſible Power*; a Power that, on this Occaſion, is adviſed by her implacable Enemy, Hutchinſon?—America will treat with a Chatham and a Temple; but never with the Confidants of Lord Bute.

You are reduced to this Alternative;—you muſt part with your Miniſters, or your Colonies. LUCIUS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain John Fulkerlin, or Flanagan, a Pedlar, was this day found in the highway, in the townſhip of Uwchland, cut and mangled in a moſt ſhocking and horrid manner, his windpipe cut quite off, and now lieth without the leaſt proſpect of living many hours. The perſon ſuſpected of perpetrating this horrid butchery, was ſeen in company with ſaid Pedlar ſometime before, and called himſelf by the name of Elliot; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, blackiſh coloured hair, long full viſage and ſmall beard, of a fair complexion; wore a cocked hat, white ſhirt and trowſers, and a light coloured jacket, without ſleeves; had a ſmall knapſack with clothes, tied with blue or green binding. The Pedlar's goods were in a double check wallet, faſtened in the middle with a lace, which, together with Five or Six Pounds in caſh, were carried off; it is probable he will endeavour to change his dreſs and hide the pack; it is ſuſpected that he lately arrived from Ireland. Any perſon or perſons that will take up the ſaid murderer and ſecure him, ſo that he is proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcribers. JOHN DOWNING,

Sept. 16, 1775. ‖ WARRICK MILLER.

ON the tenth of September, 1775, at ſeven in the morning, was ſtolen away, a *Thirty Shilling Bill*, by *Samuel Smith*, a middle ſized man, of a fair complexion, about 24 years of age, a down look, and a remarkable red ſpot in his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, paid by ROBERT DAVIS.

N. B. The above *Samuel Smith*, when he abſconded from my houſe, left behind him a ſuit of blue broadcloth, the coat and veſt lined with blue worſted, the breeches with twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be ſeen in the broadcloth by examining it, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, and one ſilk handkerchief. The above things were taken from VALENTINE NELSON, the 25th of Auguſt laſt. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 10th inſtant September, a certain Engliſh ſervant man, by trade a blackſmith, named *William Lewis*, a ſtrong well built man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſmooth faced, ſtraight brown hair, and his hands remarkably full of warts; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped Bengall jacket, with ſleeves, a blue ſtriped pair of trowſers, new ſhoes, with plated buckles in them, a felt hat, bound all round, and ſundry other clothes, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the province of Pennſylvania, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. ¶ BENJAMIN MARKLAY.

Carliſle, Auguſt 30, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, an inhabitant in the county of Cumberland, executed his Promiſſory Note, bearing date the 25th inſtant, for Eight Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, to be paid the 15th day of October next enſuing, to John Culberſon, of Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, for the uſe of a certain Hugh Kennedy, who was then ſick, witneſſed by William Denny, and George Dougherty; which Note was for the purchaſe of a ſervant girl, who appears to be unſound. Theſe are to forbid all perſons whatſoever to take an aſſignment of ſaid Note, as the ſubſcriber will not pay it.

¶ DUNCAN M'DONALD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, the 30th day of Auguſt, an old dark red and white COW, with a white head and belly, and large horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN DEHAVEN. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, on Anthony Morris's place, on the 9th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder and the near hip with the letter S. The mare can both trot and pace, but trotting ſeems to be almoſt her natural gait; ſhe is a little hog-backed, the nigh ſide of her mane of a light colour, has been cut, and the remainder of it hangs to the right ſide; it is thought ſhe had the two ſore ſhoes on. Whoever will give any intelligence to the owner concerning her, ſo that he may get her again, or delivers the mare to him, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward; or if ſhe be ſtolen, will give ſuch information of the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction and the mare recovered, ſhall have the reward of *Five Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges thankfully allowed. JOHN CALDWELL. ¶

York County, September 5, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Mancheſter townſhip, about 3 miles from York-town, on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *John Ludwig Becker*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years of age; had on a good wool hat, a blue tow and woollen ſhort jacket, with ſleeves, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of tow linen trowſers, and a tow linen ſhirt; he has a vaſt many warts between his fingers, eſpecially on his left hand, and hath a very rough ſkin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ GODFREY KING.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM YEATES, *about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a ſtout fellow, thin face, with black hair, and large eyes, about 23 or 24 years of age; had on and took with him, a ſmall caſtor hat, cut in the crown, with ſome tar on it, a blue coat, with mohair buttons, a ſtriped lincey jacket, black everlaſting breeches, and a pair of linen ditto, blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs carved buckles, and two white ſhirts, but it is ſuppoſed he will ſell them to carry him off, as he had no money. It is thought he is gone to Carliſle, as he ſaid he had friends there. He came over in the ſhip Charlotte, Captain Eggar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES VALENS. ¶

Baltimore County, Auguſt 20, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from Dorſey's Forge, two convict ſervants, viz. JAMES PERRY, *a well ſet fellow, ſlow of ſpeech, 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, black beard, dark eyes, high bottle noſe, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar over his left eye, and another on his left wriſt; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, one white ditto, a dark cloth coat, much worn, trimmed with carved yellow metal buttons, old greaſy leather breeches, one of the waiſtband buttons has 20 engraved upon it, ſteel knee buckles, grey worſted ſtockings, crocus trowſers, half-worn ſhoes nailed at the heels, and a half-worn felt hat.* WILLIAM JEWEL, *about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, ſmooth face, hazel eyes, and his left wriſt has been put out of place, which occaſions it to be much larger than the other; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, ozenbrigs trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have for each, if 30 miles from home, 50 ſhillings; if 50 miles, 4 pounds, and if 100 miles, 7 pounds 10 ſhillings reward, including what the law allows, paid by* SAMUEL DORSEY, *junior.* ‖ 1 W.

Lancaſter Goal, September 12, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain Francis Scott, *but ſince confeſſes his name to be* Francis Correy, *a ſervant to Mr. William Weſt, of Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, and for whom the ſaid William Weſt advertiſed Five Pounds reward. Alſo a certain* Thomas Mellen, *aged upwards of 40 years, low ſtature, black hair and viſage, ſays he has a wife and children living in the Barrens of Baltimore county, Maryland; by ſome papers found in his cuſtody, it appears he has paſſed by the name of* Samuel Sunday, *and has been collecting money in ſeveral places; there were ſundry articles found in his poſſeſſion, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, particularly ſome Iriſh linen and a remnant of calicoe. The ſaid* Correy's *maſter is deſired to come, in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be then diſcharged, on paying his fees. And any perſon or perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid* Thomas Mellen, *otherwiſe* Samuel Sunday, *are deſired to come and proſecute the ſame, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.*

¶ *GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.*

RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road, a ſervant LAD, named JOHN HALL, about 16 years of age, ſlender made, about 5 feet 5 inches high, thin and pale faced, long brown hair, grey eyes; had on an old wool hat, ſpotted blanketing or ſwanſkin jacket, with ſleeves, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, and barefooted; very much given to ſchemes to deceive. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

September 16, 1775. ‖ CALEB WAY, junior.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES SUTTON, late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be adjuſted, to WILLIAM COWPER, and ISAAC HOWELL, Adminiſtrators. ¶

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS, in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public Exhibitions will be on the Day following, where all the Truſtees are requeſted to attend, the more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving Diplomas to the firſt Claſs. 3 w.

Newtown, Auguſt 15, 1775.

COMMITTED to the Goal of Bucks county, a certain PATRICK C'LUE, who appears to be a perſon advertiſed by Jechonias Wood, of Salem county, New-Jerſey. His maſter (if any he has) is requeſted to come, within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, &c. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler. ¶

NOTICE is hereby once more given, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JANE TENNANT, late of Springfield, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, book-account, or for goods bought at vendue, that they make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice; likewiſe all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the 30th day of September next, to the ſubſcribers, to be ſettled. All perſons who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in before the day aforeſaid, as the executors are about to ſettle the accounts in the office. JAMES CROZIER, and BENJAMIN BRAMAN, Executors. *Auguſt* 26, 1775. ¶

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September 27, 1775. NUMB. 2440.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

City of Philadelphia, September 19, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per C.

MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per C.

RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	7	1d. loaf, is	0	8¾	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	15¼	2d. ditto,	1	1½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	14½	4d. ditto,	2	2½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	12½	8d. ditto,	4	5	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	10¼	12d. ditto,	6	7	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor.*
ANDREW ALLEN, *Recorder.*
JACOB DUCHE, WILLIAM FISHER, SAMUEL POWEL, } *Aldermen.*

From the London Evening Poſt *of July* 6.

A CANDID APPEAL *to* ALL TRUE LOVERS *of* GOD, *their* COUNTRY *and* THEMSELVES.

IN Matters of the utmoſt Importance, we are bound to uſe the greateſt Caution. All good Citizens will not haſtily involve their Fellow-Countrymen in Civil Wars and Commotions, for any trifling Injuries or wrong Conduct of their Governors, as may ſometimes be incident to Perſons of the faireſt and moſt upright Intentions. But when the common Welfare of all is wilfully neglected, the moſt ſacred Rights of the People openly invaded, and their humble Petitions for the Redreſs of Grievances not only thought undeſerving of Conſideration, but themſelves made a Topic of jeſt and Mockery by the Court, thereby adding Inſults to Injuries, they will ſteadily unite in the common Cauſe, and endeavour to wreſt the Power of Government out of Hands that have exerciſed it weakly and wickedly. By the Law of Nature, every Man has a Right to defend himſelf againſt the Abuſe of Power; and by the ſingular Conſtitution of this Kingdom, when Kings and Miniſters break through the Bounds preſcribed by the Laws, the People's Right of Reſiſtance is unqueſtionable; for as the End of all civil Government is the Safety and Happineſs of the whole Body, any Power not naturally conducive to this End is certainly unjuſt; and what our Anceſtors (perhaps raſhly) granted, it is our Duty to contract or aboliſh, whenever we find it neceſſary to our Preſervation to do ſo.

Let the calm, the diſpaſſionate, the rational Man, ſurvey with his own Eyes the preſent Situation of our Affairs, and regulate his Conduct upon Principles of Reaſon.

In Times of national Decay—when Trade is rapidly declining—when the Poor are groaning under the Oppreſſions of the Rich—when the ancient Rights and Liberties of the People are daringly attacked, and openly violated—when that Land, which uſed to be eſteemed a Paradiſe, is made a Stage of Injury—when Merit is wholly neglected, and thoſe only advanced who are willing to become Inſtruments in the horrid Work of Deſpotiſm—when public Duties engage not the leaſt Share of Attention, but ſenſeleſs Oſtentation, Profuſeneſs and Diſſipation, are the ſole Objects of Delight amongſt the Great, whoſe pernicious Examples tend to draw all Men to a baſe Conformity of Spirit with themſelves—when our Court is ſlaviſh, Parliament corrupted, and thoſe who formerly brought Kings to a Senſe of their Duty, ſubmit themſelves in the Midſt of Affluence to a mean, ſervile Dependence upon the Crown—when Bribery at Elections (which annihilates all due Regard to Conſcience, and utterly deſtroys the Morals of the People, the ſure Baſis of national Felicity) is publicly avowed as the neceſſary Expedient of Government—when all manner of Profaneneſs, Looſeneſs, Luxury and Immorality, are ſet up and countenanced, inſtead of Piety, Virtue, Modeſty and Juſtice—and laſtly, when the Sword is employed by a blood-thirſty, implacable Adminiſtration, to maſſacre our guiltleſs Countrymen abroad, and ſeems deſtined in the End to butcher thoſe at Home, what Joy can any honeſt Man receive, when the true Face of our Affairs carries ſuch a miſerable Aſpect?—What Heart ſo unfeeling with reſpect to the public Welfare, as not to ſympathize with the Diſtreſſes and Calamities of his Country?

It is the indiſpenſible Duty of every Man, who has Virtue enough to prefer the general Good of the Community, and who pretends to a Concern for the Public, to conſider well the Part he ought to take in a Scene ſo pregnant with Miſchief, Ruin and Diſtreſs. He muſt either ſhamefully relapſe into an indolent Indifference about every Thing that ought to intereſt him as an Engliſhman, or be animated by a juſt and honourable Purpoſe of obtaining a Satisfaction to the Laws of his Country, equal at leaſt to the Violation they have ſuffered.

Our Anceſtors evidently appear not only to have intended well, but to have taken a right Courſe to accompliſh what they intended. They were convinced, That no Syſtem of Government was practicable in this Country, but that which they eſtabliſhed at the laſt glorious Revolution. By that Settlement all the Bleſſings of Freedom, which can conſiſt with kingly Rule, the People have, and all the Prerogatives of Royalty, which can conſiſt with civil Freedom, are indulged to the King. From this juſt Intermixture of the popular and regal Forms, when kept within their due Bounds, they might, as they did, reaſonably expect that both Prince and People would be too wiſe to violate this happy Conſtitution.

In the preſent Reign, and at a ſhorter Diſtance than a Century, we have to lament the Decay of that Fabrick, which they thought would laſt till the End of Time. We live to ſee Parliaments, which in former Days were the beſt defence of our Lives, Liberties and Eſtates, fell and deſtroy the Intereſts of the Nation, to ſatisfy their own Luſt. Miſerable People! to be cheated and ſold by them they truſted. Infamous Traffick! We live to ſee thoſe, who uſed to bridle Kings, and were inſtituted purpoſely to keep the Balance equal between them and the People, become the Inſtruments of all our Oppreſſions, and a Sword in the Hands of Madmen to deſtroy us—Here pauſe awhile—conſult our own Underſtandings, and know the Duty we owe to our Forefathers, Ourſelves, and our Poſterity, as Engliſhmen.

The Voice of Freedom calls us, as our Security demands it of us, to repair the Breaches that are already made, and are increaſing daily in the Conſtitution, and to fortify thoſe Parts, which Time and Experience have proved to every thinking Man, were left too naked, open and defenceleſs. Shorter Parliaments, an utter Excluſion of Placemen and Penſioners from our Houſe of Commons, contracting the enormous Revenue of the Crown, with a more fair and equal Repreſentation of the People, are what Neceſſity muſt convince us all we ought in our Time to accompliſh. In a Work ſo conducive to our future Well-being, no Time ſhould be loſt. We ſhould remember, that political Evils, like many Diſeaſes of the Body, through Inattention and Neglect, frequently become Incurable; that the Conſtitution lives in Pain, continues in Languor, and, if not relieved, muſt *die* ſoon. The Means of Redreſs are in our Poſſeſſion, and we are ſhamefully degenerated if we are wanting in Spirit. Our Fathers, who left us the moſt valuable Inheritance of any in the whole World, a free Government, in their laſt Prayers beſeeched Almighty God, that Poſterity might enjoy the Bleſſings of Freedom, no longer than they had Senſe to value, and Virtue to deſerve them.

The beſt Form of Government may be tamely given up, and ſurrendered into the Hands of a Maſter, but Engliſh Spirit hath always hitherto been anſwerable to the Conſtitution. The moſt inſidious Attempts on their Liberties never failed to awaken the Reſentment of our generous Forefathers. The Jealouſy with which Engliſhmen have ever yet guarded the national Freedom, is a convincing Teſtimony of their *Right*, and of their conſtant Poſſeſſion of it.

When our Rights are invaded, our Feelings ought to tell us how long we ought to ſubmit, and at what Moment it would be Treachery not to reſiſt. The preſent Situation of this Country is alarming enough to rouze the Attention of every Man, who pretends to a Concern for the public Welfare. Bad as it is, there is no Extremity of Diſtreſs, which of itſelf ought to reduce a great Nation to deſpair. A lukewarm Conduct is always odious; in Times of national Ruin highly criminal. We owe it to our Anceſtors to preſerve entire thoſe Rights, which they have delivered to our Care; and we certainly owe it to our *Poſterity*, not to ſuffer their deareſt Inheritance to be deſtroyed. If we are ſenſible of theſe ſacred Claims, we ſhall find there is an Obligation binding upon ourſelves, from which nothing can acquit us—a perſonal Intereſt which we cannot ſurrender.

Let them pleaſe themſelves with making a King abſolute, who think a whole Nation may be juſtly ſacrificed for the Intereſts and Pleaſures of a Man, and a Few of his Followers. Let others rejoice in their Subtlety, who, by betraying their Truſt, have advanced themſelves in theſe dangerous Changes. Perhaps they may one Day find, that they have with much Pains purchaſed their own Ruin; that the King's Power is their Shame, his Plenty the People's *Miſery*; and that the gaining of an Office, for the Sake of enriching themſelves, is but a poor Reward for deſtroying a Nation, which, if it were preſerved in Liberty and Virtue, would be the moſt glorious of any in the whole World.

What Man can even doubt, when a Nation is falling from the greateſt Height of Glory into the moſt deſpicable Condition in the World, that the Community has a Right to command his Services? That Right is founded upon a *Neceſſity*. He ought to know by the Principles of the laſt Revolution, when the preſent Family was called to the Government of this Kingdom and its Dominions, that every faithful Subject is bound to reſiſt the Prince who endeavours to ruin and enſlave his People, and that he may puſh this Reſiſtance to the Dethronement and Excluſion of his Race.

As every Man is apt to delight in his own Country, I am proud to confeſs a particular Predilection for *mine*; and would give ample Teſtimony of my Love for it, by ſpilling the laſt Drop of my Blood in its Defence. My Thoughts as to King and State depend entirely upon their Actions. No Man ſhall be a more faithful Servant to him than I, when I know he makes the Good and Proſperity of his People his Glory; none more his Enemy, when I am convinced he does the contrary. It would be well for him, not to plume himſelf upon the Security of his Title to the Crown, but recollect that, as it was gained by one Revolution, it may be loſt by another.

I juſtly admire our excellent Conſtitution, its wiſe Syſtem of Laws, and can prefer no Form of Government to a Monarchy ſo qualified and limited as our's was *intended* to be. And although I ſincerely wiſh it may for ever preſerve its original, monarchical Form, I will always entertain the Manners of a ſtrict Republican.—I will ever ſhew a general Attachment to the common Weal, diſtinct from any partial Attachment to Perſons and Families—an implicit Submiſſion to the Laws only, and an Affection to the Magiſtrate, proportioned to the Integrity and Wiſdom with which he diſtributes Juſtice to the People, and adminiſters their Affairs at Home and Abroad.

How can I ſee all that I love in the World deſtroyed? As a Briton, I have an Intereſt equal to the proudeſt Noble in the Laws and Conſtitution of my Country, and am equally called upon to make a generous Contribution in Support of them. Can I ſubmit to ſerve a Government that ſeeks the moſt deteſtable Means of eſtabliſhing itſelf? Ah, no! I muſt live by juſt Means, and ſerve to juſt Ends, or not at all. My Duty, as a Subject truly loyal to the Magiſtracy, is neither to adviſe nor ſubmit to arbitrary Meaſures. As a rational Being, diſtinguiſhed by the peculiar Goodneſs of God, can I degrade the Dignity of my Nature, by a tame Surrender of my Freedom, for the heavy, baſe Shackles of Slavery? No; if Life be the Gift of Providence, I will not renounce the Bleſſings of Freedom, without which Life is not only miſerable, but contemptible. After ſuch a Manifeſtation (which the whole of this Reign has afforded) of the Ways by which it is intended the King ſhall govern, I do in the moſt ſolemn Manner reſolve never to become a Slave. I cannot learn the vile, courtly Arts of theſe flattering Times; I will not betray my Brethren; I hope to die in the ſame Principles in which I have lived, and will live no longer than they can preſerve me. Leſs than this, I think, cannot be diſpenſed with in an honeſt Man. I have ever had in my Mind, that when I ſhould be caſt into ſuch a Condition, as that I cannot ſave my Life, but on the Surrender of my Liberty, which is far dearer to me, the Hour is come wherein I ſhould reſign both.

I have ever wiſhed for Peace, Safety, and good Government, which I truſt, under God, from a firm Union of the true Friends to their Country, will be eſtabliſhed. He knows the Hearts of all Mankind, and will vouchſafe to ſanctify the Purſuits of thoſe who intend fairly and honeſtly by their Country.

Vice and Folly will do much to defeat the Ends of the beſt Inſtitutions; what Effect they have had in our Time is viſible to us all. Every legal Method for Redreſs of Grievances has been repeatedly tried, without the ſmalleſt Hope of Succeſs. The firſt Appeal was to the Integrity of our Repreſentative, the ſecond to the Juſtice of the King. The laſt Argument, which it is our Duty to have recourſe to, will carry more than Perſuaſion to Parliament, or Supplication to the Throne—On that Day, which Almighty God, of his infinite Goodneſs, will ſet apart from all other Buſineſs, for the Vindication of his *own Honour*, and the redreſſing of *our Wrongs*. Let us beſeech him to have Mercy on his People, that he will ſave and defend them, and avenge the Blood of thoſe who have already periſhed, upon the Heads of thoſe, who in their Pride think nothing is able to oppoſe them. And that he will animate us with a firm, temperate Zeal, ſo as to prevent the Conſtitution itſelf from falling a Victim to enraged Fury, in the Moment that we riſque our Lives in Oppoſition to Tyranny and lawleſs Ambition. Truly happy muſt that Man be, whom God ſhall make an Inſtrument of his Juſtice in ſo bleſſed a Work, in the Maintenance of Truth and Reaſon, Liberty and Virtue.

SIDNEY.

3000 Buſhels of good Indian CORN,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN SNOWDEN,

In Front-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge. ¶ *Sept.* 23, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, with one Male Child, about two Years and two Months old; ſhe can be recommended for her Honeſty and Sobriety, and is diſpoſed of only for Want of Employment. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Ninth-Month 18, 1775.

To be ſold by private SALE, and may be entered on immediately,

TWO PLANTATIONS, patented land, ſituate in Lancaſter county, adjoining each other, and bounding on Suſquehanna River, 3 miles above Middletown, the King's road to Harris's and Teaff's ferries forks and paſſes through both plantations, one contains about 100 *acres, with a good log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. thereon, alſo a good well of water and pump near the door, there are ſeveral good ſprings, and a run of water paſſes above* 100 *perches through it, by virtue of which* 30 *acres of ſaid plantation, added to* 10 *already made, may be good watered meadow as any in ſaid county. The other contains about* 150 *acres, one half whereof may be made good watered meadow, and ſeveral acres of rich bottom land, which would produce hemp without manuring, there are erected thereon a log dwelling-houſe, and a new frame barn, a ſaw mill, built laſt ſummer, and a griſt mill erected ſince laſt ſpring; the mill-houſe is of limeſtone,* 3 *ſtories high,* 32 *feet by* 40, *conſtructed for a merchant, griſt and ſhelling mill, with three pair of ſtones and two water wheels,* 20 *feet head and fall, and a large dam which will empty into the head race, one pair of ſtones go, and can grind* 10 *buſhels each hour the day through, and make merchantable work; the mills are as well ſituate for cuſtom, for griſts or merchant work, and procuring of wheat &c. as any in the county, being about* 50 *perches from the river, and the tail-race at a ſmall expence may be made navigable for canoes and boats to diſcharge wheat, &c. into the mill, by hoiſting works going by water, for which purpoſe the mill is conſtructed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the plantations, the whole, or half of the mills (if agreeable) may be dealt with on eaſy terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.*

¶ 7ſ 6. JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Eighteenth Day of October next,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, one of which in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, being part of the plantation late of Doctor John Taylor, deceaſed, and where he reſided in his life time, pleaſantly ſituated in a very healthy country, containing 308 acres of good land, about half cleared, part of which very good meadow, a conſiderable quantity more may be made, as Cheſter creek and other fine ſtreems run through the land, the remainder very well timbered; there are on the premiſes a large good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, granary, and many other convenient buildings; alſo a large bearing orchard; the whole of the cleared land within good fence. The other tract ſituate in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, in ſaid county, now in the tenure of Thomas Johnſon, near the Sign of the Ship, on Conneſtogoe road, containing 147½ acres; bounded by lands of the Widow Pim, Curtis Lewis, and others; about 50 acres of this land is cleared, the remainder well timbered; there are two dwelling-houſes and two barns on this place, with a young bearing orchard. For terms (which will be made eaſy) and other particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned place. ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. The ſaid *Iſaac Taylor* has for ſale, a young NEGROE Man, about 24 years of age, fit for town or country, who has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. *Sept.* 25, 1775. ¶

WILMINGTON *(North-Carolina) Auguſt* 25.

On Friday laſt in the forenoon arrived from Bladen, where they had been ſtopped by the county Committee, Lieutenant Colonel James Cotton, and Meſſ. Samuel and Jacob Williams. It appeared, after repeated examinations before the Committee of this town, that they had been 8 days on board the cruizer, with Governor Martin; that they had adviſed him to fill up ſeveral commiſſions in the Anſon militia, and in general were ill affected to the American ſtruggle for liberty. But on an impartial repreſentation of our preſent diſpute, they requeſted to ſign the aſſociation, and voluntarily took an oath to obey the regulations of the Continental Congreſs and Provincial Convention; to which they are now gone, under the eſcort of Meſſieurs Ewans and Blythe.

NEWBERN, in North-Carolina.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Newbern, Auguſt* 14.

Whereas all thoſe who have not ſubſcribed the articles of Aſſociation, have ſufficiently teſtified to the public that they are enemies to the liberties of America; and as the principles of ſelf-preſervation makes it abſolutely neceſſary that they ſhould be deprived of their arms, therefore it is ordered, that the captains of the ſeveral companies in this county and town require of all ſuch ſuſpected perſons, as well their fire arms, as ſwords, cutlaſſes, &c. and all gunpowder, lead and other military ſtores; and that the ſaid ſeveral captains be impowered to give receipts for all ſuch guns, &c. and deliver them out to ſuch perſons of his or their company, not having arms, &c. as may be willing to ſerve in the American cauſe.

By order, R. COGDELL, Chairman.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 28.

On motion, *Ordered*, That a proclamation ſigned by Gov. Martin, dated on board his Majeſty's ſloop Cruizer, the 8th inſtant, be produced and read, which was done accordingly.

Reſolved, That the ſaid proclamation is a compound of falſehood and illiberal abuſe, artfully and inſidiouſly dreſſed for public exhibition, and evidently calculated to diſſuade and intimidate the unwary and credulous from the duty they owe themſelves and poſterity, aiming to reflect diſhonour, by the moſt perſonal invectives, on gentlemen, whoſe zeal for their country's happineſs has not only impreſſed us with a lively and laſting ſenſe of their virtue, integrity and abilities, but has happily hitherto rendered abortive the diabolical projects of a tyrannical miniſter, and the numberleſs petty tyrants under him.

That the ſaid proclamation tends to ſtimulate and encourage the crown officers and court dependants in this province to a vigorous exertion of their feeble powers, in ſupport of thoſe infernal ſchemes, of which the ſaid Governor is the avowed patron.

That by admitting a name, *that might have been* reſpectable to ſo foul and diſgraceful a compoſition, the Governor has degraded himſelf from the elevated rank of our moſt gracious Sovereign's repreſentative, to the level and degree of a contemptible ſcribbler; with this only difference, that as the latter would view his venal productions from a garret in Grubſtreet, the Governor is reduced to the neceſſity of ſmuggling *his* from the equally narrow limits, to which unneceſſary fears, the concomitants of guilt, have precipitately driven him.

That by the ſaid proclamation, as well as by ſundry letters heretofore publiſhed, the Governor has given the fulleſt evidence of his unfriendly diſpoſition towards this province, and manifeſted a determined reſolution, as far as in his power, to ſubvert a conſtitution, which, at the expence of life and fortune, every honeſt man ought to ſupport.

That therefore the aforeſaid enormous proclamation, in length no leſs than ſix feet, in breadth three, ought to be deſpiſed and deteſted by every real friend to the rights of mankind, and in our opinion deſerves the infamy of being conſigned to the flames by the hands of the common hangman; as the juſt reward of treaſon and rebellion againſt our happy conſtitution, and as a falſe, ſcandalous and malicious libel againſt the firſt and faireſt characters in this country. *By order of the Committee,*

JOHN GREEN, Chairman.

A true copy, J. SITGREAVES, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Sept.* 4.

Whereas the time preſcribed by the Continental Congreſs for ſtopping our exportation to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies expires the 10th inſtant, and as ſeveral veſſels were in this harbour and river with cargoes either on board, or in ſuch readineſs as eaſily to have been ſhipped within the limited time; but it pleaſing the divine diſpoſer of all things to viſit us on Saturday the 2d inſtant with a hurricane, by the violence of which ſome of ſaid veſſels are driven on ſhore, and others ſo damaged as to ſtand in need of conſiderable repairs to enable them to proceed to ſea: we the Committee of the town of Newbern, holding in the higheſt reſpect the reſolves of the Congreſs, and determined, as far as in our power, to have them complied with in this diſtrict, yet fully perſuaded that that honourable body never intended that individuals, friendly to American rights, ſhould be diſtreſſed, or perhaps involved in irreparable ruin, by a ſcrupulous obſervance of any one reſolution, when neceſſary proviſion had been made for complying therewith, and in which they were defeated by the intervention of the hand of providence, *do reſolve*, that all ſuch veſſels which were damaged or driven on ſhore, or ſuch whoſe cargoes were provided and loſt in the ſtorm, ſhall be allowed ſufficient time to refit, take in, and proceed to ſea.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the benefit of this reſolve ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any veſſel or veſſels not actually within the bar at the time of ſaid hurricane, and ſuffering as aforeſaid.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the above reſolve be publiſhed. *By order of the Committee,*

JOHN GREEN, Chairman.

A true copy from the minutes,

J. SITGREAVES, Sec'ry.

Sept. 8. On Saturday laſt we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain here. It began about 6 o'clock in the morning, the wind at N. E. and continued till about 2 in the afternoon, when the wind changed to W. N. W. The utmoſt violence of the gale was obſerved to be from 2 till 4 o'clock, when providentially the ſtorm abated; otherwiſe the ſwell, that muſt have been thrown into the harbour, would probably have overflowed the greateſt part of the town. It is as yet impoſſible to aſcertain all the damages that have been ſuſtained along the ſea coaſt, and throughout the country; but if we may judge from appearance it muſt be very conſiderable. The following, however, is as particular an account of the accidents that happened as we have been able to learn.

A ſloop, Capt. Mulford, from New-York, drove on Mr. Ellis's wharff, whereby a large breach was made in her bottom; a ſloop, Capt. Dogget, from St. Croix, went aſhore at Green Spring, but did not receive much injury; ſloop Sukey, Capt. Cochran, is aſhore at Bear River; ſhip Harmony Hall, Capt. Greenaway, and a ſloop, Capt. Bell, were drove aſhore below Otter Creek, the former of which has ſuffered conſiderable damage.

The following account from the Bar we were favoured with by Capt. Green, juſt arrived from thence.

Capt. Thomas Kent, of Boſton; Capt. James Watt, of Philadelphia; Capt. Hooton, of Plymouth; Captains John Kennedy, Hovens, White, Genedo, Buck, Stringer, Webſter and Truell, of North-Carolina; Capt. Annibal, from New-York for Cape-Fear; Capt. Stretcher, Capt. Dudley, and five other veſſels not known, are all ſuppoſed to be loſt, together with their crews, as they have not ſince been heard of.

Veſſels wrecked at the Bar.

Capt. Barber, of Paſquotanck, the crew ſaved. Capt. James, of Marblehead, two men ſaved. Capt. Haſtie, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Capt. Ciſſon, of Whitehaven, four men ſaved. Captains Sandelin, Vollantine and Hackburn, of North-Carolina, all ſaved. Capt. Clarke, of Edenton, four men loſt. Capt. Thompſon, of Glaſgow, one man loſt. Captain Cullen Clark, of Virginia, all ſaved. Capt. Parker, of Paſquotank, on ſhore at Hatteras. Capt. Drinkwater, aſhore. Three veſſels, maſters names not known, aſhore at Hatteras. Captains Collier and Hayman were drove off, but ſince returned.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 16.

In our laſt we mentioned the burning of a man of war's tender near Hampton, and other circumſtances relative to that affair, but find the account is erroneous, and that we were miſinformed. The veſſel was the property of Captain Collins, and the men belonging to the Magdalen. Captain Squires and ſome of his people were on board at the time the veſſel reached the ſhore, but all left her except the gunner, the pilot, and a private man, who took to their boat next day, and carried every thing they wanted, except the guns, the veſſel's tackle, and furniture, which they gave to one Fin, near whoſe houſe ſhe was. None of the men were moleſted, but treated with much civility. Ruth, the pilot, an American, was only ſecured as a witneſs againſt ſeveral notorious *ſheep-ſtealers*, whom there remained great hopes of apprehending; but he was not delivered up through fear of any threats from his Lordſhip. He was releaſed after it was known the *ſheep-ſtealers* had eſcaped.

A few days ago the Kingfiſher ſloop, Capt. Montague, arrived at Norfolk, with Lieutenant Graham on board, to take the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Capt. M'Cartney being put under arreſt (for diſobedience of orders, it is ſaid) and is to be ſent to Boſton, to be tried by a court-martial.

Lord Dunmore has received another reinforcement from St. Auguſtine, of no leſs than between 20 and 30 effective men, and ſoon expects to have his army augmented to 500; with which, we hear, he intends taking poſſeſſion of his palace in this city, that he lately abandoned—*if not prevented by thoſe he terms rebels.*

From Hampton we learn, that Capt. Squires has fallen down to Hampton road, where he now lies, and has ſeized three paſſage-boats, with the negroes in them, by way of repriſal, he ſays, for the ſtores, &c. taken out of his tender, when drove aſhore in the late ſtorm; which boats and negroes, it is likely, he intends taking into the *King's ſervice*, to ſend out a-pirating for hogs, fowls, &c.———A very pretty occupation for the captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war!

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that moſt of the companies are already filled up for the regular ſervice, and that the recruiting for the minute ſervice goes on very ſucceſsfully.

Laſt week Capt. Squires ſent the following impertinent letter, by a ſervant of Lord Dunmore's, to the printer of the Norfolk gazette.

SIR, Otter ſloop, Norfolk river, *Sept.* 9, 1775.

You have, in many papers, lately taken the freedom to mention my Name, *and thereto added many falſities. I now declare, if I am ever again mentioned therein with any reflections, I will moſt aſſuredly ſeize your perſon, and take you on board the Otter. I am, &c.*

MATTHEW SQUIRE.

And on the day after the diſaſter which happened to his tender, which was chiefly manned with runaway negroes, he diſpatched the following letter to the committee of the town of Hampton, dated

Otter ſloop, Norfolk river, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

Whereas a ſloop tender, manned and armed in his Majeſty's ſervice, was, on Saturday the 2d inſtant, in a violent gale of wind, caſt on ſhore in Back river, Elizabeth county, having on board the undermentioned King's ſtores, which the inhabitants of Hampton thought proper to ſeize. I am therefore to deſire that the King's ſloop, with all the ſtores belonging to her, be immediately returned; or the people of Hampton, who committed the outrage, muſt be anſwerable for the conſequences.

I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

MATTHEW SQUIRE.

6 ſwivels, 5 muſkets, 5 cutlaſſes, 2 powder horns, 2 cartouch boxes, 36 ſwivel ſhot, 1 ſeine and rope, an anchor and grapnel, with two cables and hawſer, 1 boat's awning, 1 iron ſtove, with ſome lead.

The Hampton committee having thought proper, on Monday laſt, to lay the above letter before the committee of this city, they repreſented to the commanding-officer of the volunteers here, the neceſſity of ſending down a ſufficient force to protect the inhabitants of Hampton from any inſult that might be offered to them by Captain Squire, who immediately communicated the ſame to the volunteers, when 100 men offered themſelves, and next morning ſet out on their march to Hampton; where it is to be hoped, ſhould the ſaid Squire attempt any thing hoſtile againſt the people there, that they will be able to give a good account of him. And as to his requiſition of the King's ſtores, &c. that were on board the tender, being delivered up to him, it will be time enough to ſettle accounts with him, after he has made ſatisfaction to the owners of the ſeveral ſlaves he has harboured (ſome of whom he now employs in the King's ſervice) as well as for the number of robberies he has ſuffered to be committed, in hogs and poultry, from ſundry plantations.

WATERTOWN, *September* 18.

The following liſts of the perſons now in Boſton goal, and who have died there, for no other crime than that of being friends to their country, was brought out of Boſton a few days ago.

Priſoners taken at Bunker's-Hill, June 17.

Lieut. Col. Parker, of Clemsford, dead. Captain Benjamin Walker, of Clemsford, dead. Lieut. Amaziah Foſſet, of Grotten, dead. Lieut. William Scott, of Peterſborough, alive. Serj. Rob. Phelps, of Lancaſter, dead. Phineas Nevers, of Windſor, dead. Oliver Stevens, Townſend, dead. Daniel M'Grath, unknown, dead. John Perkins, New-Rutland, alive. Amaſa Fiſk, Pepperrel, dead. Daniel Seſſions, Andover, alive. Jonathan Norton, Newbury-Port, alive. Philip Johnſon Peck, Boſton-Mansfield, alive. Benjamin Bigelow, Peckerfield, alive. Benjamin Wilſon, Billerica, alive. Archibald M'Intoſh, Townſend, dead. David Kemp, Grotten, dead. John Deland, Charleſtown, alive. Lawrence Sullivan, Weathersfield, alive. Thomas Kettle (a lad diſmiſſed) Charleſtown, alive. William Robinſon, unknown, dead. Benjamin Roſs, Aſhford, Connecticut, dead. John Dillon, Jerſey, Old England, dead. One unknown, dead. William Kench, Peckerfield, dead. James Lodge, Edinburgh, Scotland, dead. William Rollinſon, Connecticut, dead. John Lord, unknown, dead. James Milliken, Boſton, dead. Stephen Foſter, Grotten, dead.

Dead 20. Alive 10. Diſmiſſed 1.

Rifle-Men, Priſoners.

Walter Cruſe, taken, York County, Pennſylvania. John Brown, ditto, ditto.

Cornelius Tuniſon, deſerted from the American Camp, and confined for attempting to get back.

Priſoners, inhabitants of Boſton, Sept. 2.

Maſter Lovell, impriſoned 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and giving intelligence to the rebels.

Mr. Leach, 65 days, charged with being a ſpy, and ſuſpected of taking plans.

Mr. Peter Edes, and Mr. William Star, 75 days each, for having fire arms concealed in their houſes.

Mr. John Gill, Printer, 29 days, for printing treaſon, ſedition and rebellion.

By a veſſel arrived from Cape Francois we learn, that about 7 weeks ago a veſſel arrived there from Bourdeaux, after 52 days paſſage. The maſter of which ſays, that he ſaw in a French news-paper, which he read, that the Engliſh Miniſtry had made an offer of Canada to the French King, if he would engage not to aſſiſt the Engliſh Colonies in the preſent diſpute; but that the French King replied, that he would not accept it as a preſent, as he could take Canada when he pleaſed. He alſo read in the French papers, that the Engliſh Miniſtry had offered Weſt Florida to the Spaniards, on condition that they would not aſſiſt the colonies; but the Spaniards had rejected the offer, bidding the Engliſh Ambaſſador to remember the conduct of the Engliſh when the ſeven provinces of Holland revolted from Spain.

NEW-PORT, *September* 18.

Several ſmall veſſels, which had been moſt unrighteouſly taken by the ſhips of war on this ſtation, were laſt Monday ſtripped of every rag of ſails, all their rigging, except the ſhrouds, all their ſmall ſtores, cables and anchors, turned adrift, and drove aſhore on Goat-Iſland, &c. Theſe veſſels, we underſtand, belonged to poor, laborious people, the whole ſupport of whoſe families depended on what they made by freighting wood, &c.—

Laſt Monday the Swan ſloop ſailed to convoy ſeveral veſſels to Boſton, which had been taken in and off this port, viz. a ſloop from Connecticut, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with horſes, &c. a ſchooner from the Weſt-Indies, taken out of Stonington; and a large ſloop from Jamaica, which had been to New-York, ſailed from thence under pretence of going to England, and pretended to put in here for a maſt; and another ſloop, with ſalt and ſome ſugar, from the Weſt-Indies.

Laſt Thurſday ſailed the ſhip Francis, Capt. Buckley, and Snow Flora, Capt. Forreſter, for London; the Ship Jacob, Capt. Cornell, and Ship Cleopatra, Capt. Fitch, for whaling; but were all obliged to return to this harbour.—The above veſſels were convoyed, as far as they went, by the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, who kept out till Friday night, when he brought in a large ſloop, loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, which he took near Block-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.

The ſchooner Jenny, Captain Chardevoyne, that ſailed from hence for Kingſton, in Jamaica, the 24th of Auguſt, arrived here laſt Tueſday, in a very ſhattered condition, having, on the 10th inſtant, in lat. 35, long. 69: 50, met with a moſt violent gale of wind, in which he loſt his mainmaſt, boom, quarter rails, &c. with all his ſtock off his decks, three very fine horſes, one of which was the well known coarſer Auctioneer, and with much difficulty ſaved ſeven others.

The 12th inſtant Captain Chardevoyne ſpoke with Captain Harriot, from this port for Jamaica, who had loſt every thing off his decks, and ſtove his boat; and the 15th following he alſo ſpoke with a brig from Baltimore for Falmouth; and the ſame day with Captain Peters, in a ſhip from Philadelphia for Jamaica, three days out.

Captain Fenton, from Coracoa, the 11th inſtant, in lat. 36: 30, ſaw a ſhip in great diſtreſs, but the ſea ran ſo high he could afford her no aſſiſtance: She had loſt her fore and main maſts about half down, and the mizen quite gone: She had a round-houſe, with a red waſh-board, green quarter galleries, a white figure head, and a yawl on the booms, with a white bottom.

Saturday laſt a large ſhip, loaded with naval ſtores, commanded by Captain Arthur, arrived at the Watering-place, from Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, from which port he ſailed the 6th inſtant; and four days after the ſhip ſprung a leak in the ſtem by means of a heavy ſea that ſtruck her on the head; but he expects to get it ſtopped in a few days. The gale of the 2d was not ſo violent at Cape-Fear, but that all the veſſels there rode it out, ſo that we have reaſon to think there was little damage done to the Southward.

Capt. George Stewart, in the ſloop Recovery, lately arrived from the Miſſiſippi, on the ninth and tenth inſtant, in lat. 30, 30, long. 76, was in a hard gale of wind, from N. E. to N. on the 11th in lat. 34, 13, long. 75, 30, ſaw the wreck of a veſſel ſuppoſed to have been a ſingle decked ſloop, loaded with wine, as the water to leeward was diſcoloured. Her quarter deck was off, the maſt and boom at her bows.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Sept. 18.

"Tweedy's brig arrived here laſt evening from Boſton; the Captain ſays he left it laſt Monday; all things tolerably quiet—No talk of any attack on our army—that the Captain of the Nautillus was broke for quiting his ſtation in your river, and letting the ſoldiers cloathing paſs by him—he plead that he was threatened by your gallies, that he did not think it ſafe to ſtay there alone, but all did not avail; he is ſucceeded by Capt. Greave, nephew to the Admiral.—Perhaps you may have a larger ſhip, or more than one; they don't ſeem to like your gallies. There are no more troops come as yet, and they confeſs we are too ſtrong for them.—Captain Dean, in a ſloop from your port, was brought in here yeſterday by the Roſe man of war."

Extract of a letter from Newbern, in North-Carolina, dated September 9, 1775.

"We had a violent hurricane the 2d inſtant, which has done a vaſt deal of damage here, at the bar, and at Matamuſkeet, near 150 lives being loſt at the Bar, and 13 in one neighbourhood at Matamuſkeet.

"Our Convention will riſe next week. They have agreed to raiſe 1000 men, to be ſtationed as follows—— 200 at Newbern, 200 at Edentown, 200 at Saliſbury, and 400 at Cape-Fear. Mr. James Moor and Mr. Robert

How, of Cape-Fear, are appointed Colonels. Francis Nash and Alexander Martin, of Hillsborough and Salisbury, Lieutenant-Colonels. Thomas Clark, of Hillsborough, and John Patton, of Pamlico, Majors. Dr. White, of Cape-Fear, Adjutant.

"There has been a conference held with the Chiefs of the Regulators. They have some scruples about the oath administered to them by Gov. Tryon; but some of them have signed a test or association, and are now signing, and apprehend no danger from them."

On Saturday last RICHARD PETERS, D. D. resigned the Rectory of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in this city, on account of his advanced age, and bodily infirmities.

And on Monday the Churchwardens and Vestry unanimously elected the Rev. JACOB DUCHE Rector of said Churches.

We hear that on Wednesday next, the 4th of October, a SERMON will be preached at Christ-Church, in this City, before *the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, in the Communion of the Church of England, in America.* Several Pieces of solemn Music will be performed upon the Occasion, and a Collection made in Church as usual.

N. B. Divine Service will begin at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Last Friday came up to town the brig Susannah, Captain Nicholls. He sailed from our Capes the first instant, bound for Dominica, but on the 10th, in lat. 37, long. 67, he met with a most violent gale of wind, that lasted about 12 hours, during which his vessel was thrown on her beam ends, but by cutting away the mainmast she righted again, and afterwards shipped several heavy seas, one of which carried away his binnacle, hencoops, and steerage companion, washed one man overboard, who was lost, and disabled two other of his men. On the 4th, in lat. 36:30, long. 72, he spoke the ship Isabella, Capt. Thomas, from Maryland for Bristol, three days out; 15th, in lat. 37, spoke with Capt. Dill, in a sloop, for Bermuda, four days out, and Capt. Hinson, in a sloop for Antigua, five days out, both from New-York; the next day spoke a sloop, from Rhode-Island for Jamaica, out six days; and on the 17th, in lat. 38:16, long. 68, he spoke the ship Lucretia, Captain Roberts, from Cape-Fear for Plymouth, all well in each vessel.

The same day arrived here Captain Brusier from London; in lat. 43:21, he spoke Capt. Miller, in a ship from Jamaica for London; in lat. 30:43, spoke the Rebecca, Capt. Caton, from Philadelphia for Falmouth; also the ship Annapolis, Captain Hendricks, from Maryland for London, dismasted, from on board whom he took the following passengers, Lloyd Dulany, Esq; and Lady, Dr. Stuart and son, Mr. Brice, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Diggs.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 19, 1775.

In order to carry into execution the General Association, and, as far as possible, to prevent any breaches thereof,

Resolved, 1st. Each vendue master shall immediately be called on to take an oath or affirmation to the following effect—That he will not receive, or take into his possession, or dispose of by public sale, or otherwise, any goods, wares or merchandize, that he may have reason to believe have been imported contrary to the Association.—That upon any person's applying to him to sell goods, if there should be the least reason to suspect the said goods were imported contrary to the Association, he shall not dispose of them until said person produces a certificate from the Committee of the city, town or district, from whence said goods were received.—And that in all their future business, as vendue masters, they will faithfully adhere to the Association, and will not, in any respect, aid, assist, or countenance, any person or persons who may attempt an infraction thereof.

Resolved, 2d. That Messrs. Christopher Marshall, sen. Samuel Moore, George Schlosser, Timothy Matlack, Joseph Watkins, jun. Christopher Pechin, Jacob Shriner, Thomas Cuthbert, Joseph Dean, Joseph Blewer, and Francis Gurney, or any three of them, be a Committee, for the purpose of inspecting the invoices and goods that may be received by any vendue master or masters; whose business it shall be to obtain full satisfaction of the proper importation of all goods offered for sale at public vendue. And where there is any doubt in the minds of the Committee respecting any goods, the vendue master shall produce the invoice of said goods, signed by the person who sent them for sale, who shall be called on to prove their importation agreeable to the Association. The said Committee, or any three of them, shall also be impowered to give certificates to all persons, who buy goods at any of the vendues in the city and liberties, upon the vendue master's requesting the same.

3d. To the end that the above regulations be duly attended to, *Resolved*, That if any vendue masters in the city or liberties shall refuse or neglect an immediate and punctual compliance therewith, no merchant or others ought to send any goods for sale to such vendue master or masters; and that no shop-keepers or others ought to purchase any goods, either by public or private sale, of such vendue masters—And further, that the name and conduct of such vendue master or masters shall be published in the news-papers.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

At a meeting of the General Committee of Berks county, held at the Court-house in Reading, Sept. 16, 1775.

PETER SPYCKER, Esq; Chairman.

Resolved, That this Committee do approve of the proceedings of the Committee of Safety of this province, respecting the association of arms, and that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this county, that they forthwith subscribe the 32 articles of association, drawn up by the said Committee of Safety. And the Committee, and Captains of the several townships in this county, are hereby directed to procure a list of the associators, and non-associators, in their respective townships, agreeable to the directions of the said Committee of Safety, and return the same to the Standing Committee, at their meeting on the second Saturday in October next.

A true copy from the minutes,
COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

NEW-CASTLE upon DELAWARE.

On Monday, the 11th of September, 1775, the Council of Safety for this colony met, by appointment, at Dover, in the county of Kent, and unanimously chose JOHN M'KINLY, Esq; President, and JAMES SYKES, Esq; Secretary.

The Council continued to sit six days, and among a great many useful measures for protecting and defending the country, proceeded to regulate the militia of the several counties, consisting of nine battalions; three of which in New-Castle county, under the respective commands of Colonels John M'Kinly, Thomas Cooch, and Richard Cantwell, Esquires, were formed into one brigade under Brigadier General John M'Kinly, Esq; two in Kent county, under the respective commands of Colonels Cæsar Rodney, and John Haslet, Esquires, and the Western battalion of Sussex county, were formed into a second brigade, under Brigadier General Cæsar Rodney, Esq; and the remaining three battalions, under the respective commands of Colonels John Dagworthy, David Hall, and Jacob Moore, Esquires, were formed into a third brigade, under Brigadier General John Dagworthy, Esquire. Commissions were made out for all the officers, and the seniority and command of each precisely ascertained. There are about five thousand effective men in this government associated, and determined to defend their just rights and liberties with their lives and fortunes.

In Committee, New-Castle, September 18, 1775.

A petition from Charles M'Kinzie, Master of the ship Peace and Plenty, now lying in this port, setting forth, that he arrived at this port from Belfast, on the 8th instant, with passengers; that since his arrival all exportation from this continent has been stopped, except from this government, New-York, North-Carolina, and Georgia; and praying permission to take in a cargoe for a foreign port, which he could do without contravening the Association of the Continental Congress, and thereby prevent a great loss by returning in ballast only, was by order read.

Resolved unanimously, That the said petition be rejected, but that the said Charles M'Kinzie be permitted to supply himself with such provisions and stores, as may be necessary for the ship's crew on their passage to any other port, under the inspection of the Committee of Observation for New-Castle Hundred.

A true extract from the minutes of the Committee of New-Castle county. JAMES BOOTH, Secretary.

In Committee, Chester County, Sept. 25, 1775.

Whereas some persons, evidently inimical to the liberty of America, have industriously propagated a report, "That the military Associators of this county, in conjunction with the Associators in general, intend to overturn the constitution, by declaring an independency, in the execution of which they are to be aided by this Committee, and the Board of Commissioners and Assessors, with the arms now making for this county;" and as such report could not originate but among the *worst* of *men*, for the *worst* of purposes.—This Committee have therefore thought proper to *declare*, and they do hereby *declare* their abhorrance, even of an idea so pernicious in its nature, as they ardently wish for nothing more than a happy and speedy reconciliation, on constitutional principles, with that state from whom they derive their origin. *By Order of the Committee,*

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

This Committee do recommend it to the inhabitants of each township within this county, to meet at their usual place or places for holding elections in the same on Wednesday, the 11th of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse one or more Committeemen, to represent them in Committee for the ensuing year; and the Committee so chosen are desired to meet at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester, on Monday, the 23d of said month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.——The Committee then adjourned until Monday, the 2d of October, to meet in the borough of Chester, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the members of this Committee are desired to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1775.

The General Committee of Associators meets this Evening at the College, precisely at 6 o'Clock.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 18th of October, at 12 o'clock,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 340 acres, 27 whereof is good mowable meadow, the greatest part thereof being watered by a fine stream, sufficient for a saw-mill, or fulling-mill, the clear arable land is tolerable level, easy to work, and great part of it good for any kind of grain, with a sufficient quantity of woodland very convenient to that cleared. There is on said premises a large and convenient dwelling-house, with a well of good water, a large barn, hay-house and stables, two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of which is about 15 years planted, and produceth plenty of good sound fruit. On one end of said plantation is one other square log dwelling-house, well finished, with a small apple-orchard; so that said premises will be sold in two tenements: The whole is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Lancaster to Christiana-Bridge, about 3 miles distant from Newark, and adjoining the lands of John Chambers and Benjamin Chambers; very convenient to mills and market, and may be a suitable stand for a tavern. The whole is under an indisputable title, and free from quitrent. The purchaser may have possession on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, apply to JOHN EVANS, Esq; in Newark, or to JOHN SUTTON, living on the premises. ¶

N. B. At said Vendue will be sold also, a Yoke of Oxen, Beef Cattle, and Sheep.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 23, 1775.

WENT away from the subscriber, this day, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, a full bushy mane and switch tail, shod all round, no brand, nor no white about him, paces and trots well; went away with a halter on; was bred near Chestnut-hill, by Henry Fredly. The person that brings the horse home shall receive ONE DOLLAR, from ¶

SAMUEL EMLEN.

SIX POUNDS and TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 11th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lower-Salford township, Philadelphia county, a chestnut bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a blaze in his forehead and a snip on his nose, shod before, paces and trots; he is supposed to be stole by one *Jacob Beaver*, who absconded out of the neighbourhood, and hath also, as it is supposed, stolen divers clothes of one Harman Arkee: Said *Beaver* is about 5 feet 1 inch high, 25 years of age, has a mark like that of a small-pox close the corner of his left eye, as also a double tooth on the same side. Whoever apprehends the horse, together with the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the horse only, by me

September 26, 1775. ‖ JACOB ALTDOERFFAR.

Cumberland County, New-Jersey, Sept. 25, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Hopewell township, 3 miles from Cohansey-Bridge, an English servant lad, named JOHN WILSON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, brown hair, smooth pale faced, about 19 years of age; had on a fine shirt, tow trowsers, a pair of leather breeches, old grey stockings, a Wilton jacket, with cuffs, and an old brown under jacket; took with him a brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, white hind feet, about 13½ hands high, with a small English saddle. Whoever takes up said servant and mare shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by NOAH WHEATON.

N. B. He also stole a Half Joe. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, some time last June, a red COW, with a bell on, a white face, and marked with two swallow forks; one of her horns hangs down much. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or else she will be sold for the same.

¶ STEPHEN TOWNSEND.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are desired to attend their General Meeting, on Monday next, being the Second of October, at the London Coffee-House, at the 6th Hour. *Sept.* 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat, light, second-hand Post Coach,

Not much the worse for wear.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to DANIEL SMITH, at the City Tavern, or to JOHN HALE, in Lombard-street.

Germantown, September 25, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY HEILIG, deceased, by bond, note, or book, are requested to make payment to us, the subscribers, on or before the 24th of October next; and all those who have any legal demands, by applying within that time, shall receive payment, by PETER BOCKIUS, and JOHN FRY, Executors. ¶

ENQUIRY FOR

A MAN, named *ROBERT M'CARTER*, who came from *Londonderry* in the ship *General Wolfe*, -- -- *Hunter*, master, in the year 1772, which put into *Virginia* in distress: As I have some goods in my custody, belonging to said *Robert M'Carter*, I hereby desire him to come to me, in *Christiana Hundred, New-Castle County*, or write me where he lives, and how said goods may be safely sent him; directing to the care of Mr. *James Wilson, New-Castle*, or Mr. *Thomas Kane*, Tavern-keeper, *Wilmington*; when he will be also informed of something much to his advantage by his brother JOHN M'CARTER.

As said *Robert M'Carter* has many acquaintance in this country, those who know any thing of him are humbly requested to inform me (directing as above) and the favour shall be gratefully acknowledged. ¶

Philadelphia, September 20, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Front-street, a German servant man, named *John Nibel*, a Taylor by trade, about 21 or 22 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; his fore finger on the right hand is a little crooked, and the nail of it bent inwards; he has strait brown hair, lately cut; had on, and took with him, a new brown cloth coat, new spotted calicoe jacket, white shirt and another of linen check, a castor hat, almost new, light blue cloth breeches, seated, mixed worsted stockings, new shoes, with silver buckles, a pair of plated ditto, and cotton striped trowsers. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall have the above reward of Eight Dollars, or if secured in any goal, so that his master may have him again, Thirty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by ¶

PETER DICK.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Second-street, on Friday last, an apprentice boy, named JOHN SHIMMIN, about 15 years of age, short and well set, and has light brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied; had on, and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, a striped damascus jacket, a green broadcloth ditto, light coloured corderoy breeches, a pair of striped ticken trowsers, white thread stockings, and sundry clothes and other things unknown. Whoever harbours or conceals said boy will be prosecuted for the same, and whoever will bring him home to his master shall receive *One Shilling*, paid by

Philad. Sept. 26, 1775. ¶ WILLIAM SMITH.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the 20th of this instant September, an Irish servant Girl, named *Elizabeth M'Conegal*, about 20 years of age, of a dark complexion, much pitted with the small-pox, of a short chunky stature, speaks plain English; had on, and took with her, two lincey petticoats, one striped the other plain, a coarse tow shift, two short gowns, one striped homespun the other calicoe, a pair of calfskin shoes, with plain metal buckles, a black silk bonnet, with red lining, a spotted red and white handkerchief, and one single Kenton ditto, two homespun aprons, one white tow the other check, and one fine check ditto, with a running string. Whoever will secure said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, and sends word to her master, so that he may have her again, shall be intitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶

CALEB ARMITAGE.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, a bay MARE, two years old last spring, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, wall eyed, with a brown stroak over her eye, and a white one above it, both hind feet white, mane cut under the collar and bridle, a short trimmed tail, shod before, neither brand nor ear-mark. If stolen, whoever secures the thief and mare shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN MELCHIOR.

Wilmington, September 25, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the Subscriber, living in the Borough of Wilmington, on the morning of the 22d instant, Five Silver Table Spoons, four of them without any letters on them, save the initials of the maker's name I W, the fifth remarkably old fashioned, marked M H on the end of the handle. Any person that shall stop the said Spoons, send the owner notice thereof, that he may get them again, shall have Twenty Shillings, and for the thief and spoons, the above reward of Three Pounds, paid by JOSEPH WARNER. ¶

WHEREAS MARY DOUD, wife of MICHAEL DOUD, of Northampton township, Bucks county, hath eloped without any just reason; he therefore finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of forewarning all persons not to trust her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this 25th day of September, 1775. ¶

MICHAEL DOUD.

RUDOLPH and JACOB HAINS,

In Uwchland Township, Chester County, Nurserymen,

HAVING received letters from Philadelphia, Bucks, Lancaster, and Northumberland counties, to enquire if they have apple trees fit to transplant, of what sorts and their price (and as letters are often miscarried) have thought proper to take this method to answer such letters, as well as to inform the public in general, that they have now a large quantity, of a good size to transplant this ensuing fall and spring, of divers kinds, such as---Romanites, Hoops, Ranboe's, Newtown pippin, English russets, Hay's apple, English codlen, sweet early, tart early, sweet winter, lacker, spice apple, Clempsonites, cat-head, Doctor Witt's apple, collets, English jusabites, Maryland catlin, Spitsenberg, and divers other sorts, too tedious to mention; and as they have provided themselves with a carriage, made close and proper for carrying trees several days journey without damage, will deliver them safe to any that want any quantity, between 200 and 500, within 40 miles, at Ninepence per tree, or to Middletown, boxed, in order to carry by water to Northumberland, at Tenpence per tree. Any person wanting trees may be supplied, by sending a few lines directed as above, or to the care of *Thomas Lightfoot*, near the Yellow Springs; to *John Kerlin*, at the White Horse; to *John Jacobs*, Esq; near the White Horse; or to *Richard Downing*, at Brandywine. All trees shall be properly invoiced to distinguish each sort. *N. B.* Trees may also be had at their Nursery, near Lancaster, on Charlestown road, now in the care of GEORGE NAILER, Nurseryman. *September* 20, 1775. ‖ 7s 6.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that there is an intention formed by ſome of the inhabitants of this city, of publicly expoſing and puniſhing, before conviction, certain perſons ſuppoſed to be unfriendly to the cauſe of liberty. This Committee, after ſtrict inquiry, have reaſon to believe ſaid report to be altogether groundleſs, and that it took its riſe from, and has been induſtriouſly circulated by perſons inimical to the liberties of this country, with a view to create jealouſies and diviſions; nor have they reaſon to apprehend any violences or irregularities of this kind from the inhabitants of the city and liberties, who have ever been remarked for their humanity and love of order.

But with a view to quiet and allay ſuch apprehenſions, whether real or affected, and that all proceedings againſt our domeſtic enemies may have the ſemblance as well as the reality of juſtice, the Committee think it neceſſary to declare in the following RESOLVES:

That no perſon or perſons ought to proceed to inflict puniſhment on any one, on a charge or ſuſpicion of violating the Continental Aſſociation, or doing any act or thing tending to weaken and deſtroy the aſſociation, which is juſtly regarded as the beſt ſecurity and protection againſt the machinations and attempts of our miniſterial enemies. But that all charges and complaints of ſuch nature be heard and determined by this Committee, that the directions of the Congreſs may be ſtrictly obſerved, and no perſon held out to his fellow citizens as an object of indignation and contempt, without full and ſufficient evidence of guilt, after a fair and impartial examination.

The rights which all men are entitled to, of ſpeaking their ſentiments candidly, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the peace and welfare of ſociety, they hold to be ſacred, and that it ought to be inviolate. But when this privilege is uſed for the purpoſe of raiſing jealouſies among the people, diſtracting their councils, and counteracting their virtuous exertions againſt injury and oppreſſion, all laws, human and divine, juſtify the puniſhment of ſuch licentiouſneſs.

Therefore, RESOLVED further, That in the opinion of the Committee, no perſon has a right to the protection of a community or ſociety he wiſhes to deſtroy: And that if any inhabitant, by ſpeeches or writings, evidences a diſpoſition to aid and aſſiſt our enemies, or endeavours to perſuade others to break the aſſociation, or by force or fraud to oppoſe the friends of liberty and the conſtitution in the preſent virtuous ſtruggle, ſuch perſon, being duly convicted thereof before the Committee, ought to be deemed a foe to the rights of Britiſh America, and unworthy of thoſe bleſſings, which, it is hoped, will yet be ſecured to this and ſucceeding generations, by the ſtrenuous and noble efforts of the United Colonies.

Ordered to be publiſhed.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

This Day is PUBLISHED, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet,

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☞ The Subſcribers are requeſted to call or ſend for the Third Volume, which is the Completion of their Setts.

N. B. Complete Setts of Lord CHESTERFIELD's LETTERS, with neat Bindings, may alſo be had at ſaid *BELL*'s---Price 26 Shillings.

Hunterdon County, Weſt-Jerſey, Sept. 15, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the ſeveral Creditors of BENJAMIN PRIMUS, an inſolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of ſaid County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of ſaid Court, on Saturday, the 14th day of October next, at One o' Clock on ſaid Day, at the Court-houſe in Trenton, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made to his Creditors, and he diſcharged from his Confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.*

¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday night, the 10th of September, 1775, an Engliſh ſervant woman, has been in the country about 8 or 9 years, ſhe was ſold for having a mulatto baſtard; ſhe is a well ſet woman, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has dark coloured hair, her name is *Eleanor Davis*, and ſhe has three different ſuits of clothes to wear; ſhe has a dark ſtriped calicoe gown, a red and white calicoe ditto, a ſhort white ſack and petticoat, a pale blue ſilk bonnet, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BULLER, Queen's-Town, Queen-Anne's county.

N. B. She went away in company with an Iriſh ſervant man of Francis Hall's, of the ſame county; the man talks much on the Iriſh dialect, and has dark blue grey clothes. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Ludwick Winkler, living on Benjamin Harbiſon's place, in Paſſyunk townſhip, about the middle of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall black Milch COW, about 5 or 6 years old, marked on each horn I. G. with a white belly, a white ring round the mouth, a white forehead, and a white ſpot on the inſide of each hind leg. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

September 25, 1775. ‖ LUDWICK WINKLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in the Borough and County of Cheſter, on the morning of the 17th inſtant, a large Strawberry Roan HORSE between 15 and 16 hands high, ſtrong and well built, and of pretty good carriage, about 8 or 9 years old; he has a blaze in his face, one hind foot white (as well as can be recollected) the other part white, and ſome white on his tail, ſhod before; his gaits, a pace, trot and canter, more natural to his pace than his trot; has been lately trimmed, and the under part of his foretop cut cloſe; has been uſed to the collar, which has left a deep mark on the top of his neck. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, ſhall receive a reward of *Twenty Shillings*, if ſtrayed; and if ſtolen, and the thief be brought to juſtice, the ſum of *Four Pounds*, and reaſonable charges.

Sept. 19, 1775. ‖ JOHN HART.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Durham, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, two Scotch Iriſh ſervant men, brothers, named *Robert* and *John Kerr*; *Robert*, the eldeſt, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, dark eyes, brown ſhort ſhair; had on a light coloured cloth waiſtcoat, and lappelled coat of the ſame, trimmed with ſilver waſhed buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, trowſers unknown, old ſhoes; had ſomething like a rupture. *John*, about 22 or 23 years of age, about the ſame height as *Robert*, of a ſwarthy complexion, brown ſhort hair; had a ſhort dark coloured cloth coat, trimmed with gilt buttons, a white ſhirt, old ſhoes, trowſers unknown. It is expected they will go towards Baltimore. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reaſonable charges, for both; or *Thirty Shillings* for either, paid by

Sept. 23, 1775. JAMES MORGAN.

N. B. The above deſcribed ſervants made their eſcape in bringing them home from Newtown goal, were both handcuffed when they went off, and were advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Packet laſt March. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of September inſtant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet; bounded eaſtward by Dock-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground late of Edward Shippen, on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, and on the north with ground of Iſaac Snowden, with all and ſingular the appurtenances; late the eſtate of John Snowden, of the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, Sadler, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with Gratitude, I return you my ſincere and unfeigned Thanks for your paſt generous-ſpirited Favours; encouraged thereby, I again humbly offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, my third and laſt Year, and ſincerely ſolicit the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt for that Purpoſe at the next Election, which ſhall ever be had in the moſt grateful remembrance by, GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and humble Servant,
Philad. Aug. 24, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome Time paſt voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the preſent Sheriff's Time, I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which Marks of your Eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time ſhall by Law expire, I do now requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR paſt generous and ſpirited conduct, in beſtowing the Sheriffalty of the county on the deſerving and neceſſitous, together with the encouragement of my friends, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for ſaid office, at the expiration of the term of the preſent officer; I therefore earneſtly requeſt your votes and intereſt with him, at the approaching election, which ſhall be ever gratefully remembered by,

The Public's ſincere and obliged friend,
§ WILLIAM MASTERS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE long experience I have had of your favours and friendſhip, in the courſe of 22 years reſidence among you, with the kind aſſurances given me by many of my friends and acquaintances of their votes and intereſt, have emboldened me to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the preſent term, and to ſolicit your votes and intereſt to put me on the return, with the preſent Sheriff, at the enſuing election; if I am ſo fortunate at to be thought deſerving of ſo important a truſt, by my fellow citizens and the gentlemen of the county, they may reſt aſſured it ſhall not only be my ambition to deſerve their future confidence and eſteem, but it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, to the utmoſt of my abilities, to execute an office, at this day of ſo much conſequence to the community, to the ſatisfaction of my conſtituents, and the public in general; and ſhall ever retain a grateful ſenſe of ſo great a favour. I am, the Public's moſt devoted, and moſt humble ſervant,

FRANCIS WADE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me firſt upon return for your Coroner for theſe two years paſt, merits my moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt a continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend,
¶ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,
‖ 4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of this city and county.

THE ſubſcriber being diſabled from following his trade, by an accident generally known, finds himſelf under the neceſſity of throwing himſelf on the generoſity of the public, to enable him to procure a decent ſubſiſtance for himſelf and family: He therefore takes the freedom to ſolicit the votes and intereſts of the freeholders of this city and county, in returning him for the Office of Coronor, for this city and county, at the enſuing election. As his misfortune befel him on a *public* occaſion, he humbly hopes for a proper ſhare of *public* favour and compaſſion. § ROBERT JEWELL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many reſpectable friends, I intend to ſtand a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the enſuing election: I therefore humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt for the ſaid office, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your friend, and humble ſervant,
¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleaſed to manifeſt your favourable opinion of me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for many years paſt, I can do no leſs than return you my ſincere thanks; but as it does not ſuit me to ſerve you longer in that ſtation, I deſire my name may be left out of your tickets, at the enſuing election, which will oblige, your humble ſervant,

¶ HENRY PAWLING.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of PHILADELPHIA.

ALTHO' I remember with Gratitude the Confidence you have repoſed in me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly theſe few Years paſt, yet, by particular Circumſtances, am induced to acquaint you, that I can no longer ſerve you in that Station: I therefore earneſtly deſire you will, at the enſuing Election, chooſe ſome other Perſon inſtead of

Providence, Philad. County, *Your Friend,*
Ninth-month 5, 1775. ¶ ISRAEL JACOBS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county and borough of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, in voting me higheſt on the return for the Sheriff's office theſe ſeveral years; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, I do ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your ſincere Friend,

Sept. 4, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE favours heretofore received I with gratitude acknowledge, and as the unprecedented turn of affairs at the laſt election has left me at liberty, I offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which purpoſe I ſolicit your votes and intereſt, at the enſuing election, and the favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall be had in grateful remembrance by,

Your old obliged friend,
Cheſter, Sept. 11, 1775. ‖ HENRY HAYES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County and Borough of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for your paſt favours, in voting me upon the return for the Coroner's office laſt election, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, I do ſincerely ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your ſincere friend and humble ſervant, LEWIS TRIMBLE. ¶

To the Inhabitants of Cheſter County, that have a Right to VOTE at the enſuing ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I DESIRE you to drop my Name out of your Ticket, and not run me as a Repreſentative to ſerve in the Aſſembly, as my Wife has been and now is in ſuch a low State of Health, that I cannot tend on the public Service.

From your Friend and Well-wiſher to public Privileges,
Eighth-Month 24, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of BUCKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for the Honour done me, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for a Number of Years paſt; but as it is inconvenient for me to ſerve you any longer in that Station, I deſire that you will leave my Name out of your Tickets at the enſuing Election, and remain

Your ſincere Friend,
¶ JOHN BROWN.

Germantown, September 11, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS of LANCASTER County.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleaſed to chuſe me for ſeveral years paſt, to be one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of this province, in which ſtation I have chearfully ſerved you; but as I have now moved out of that county, and therefore can ſerve you no longer, permit me to return you my unfeigned thanks, with my beſt wiſhes, for the good eſteem and honour you have conferred on, your moſt reſpectful friend and ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH FERREE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Subſcribers, are duly ſenſible that your electing us Aſſeſſors of ſaid county, muſt have proceeded from your friendly regard and good opinion towards us, which lays us under the obligation to return our joint thanks: But our reaſons for declining ſerving you in that ſtation in the future appearing weighty, do requeſt the favour of you to elect other perſons at the enſuing election, to ſerve you in our room and ſtead, which will lay us under freſh obligations. We are, Gentlemen,

Reſpectfully Yours, THOMAS PORTER,
EBERHART MICHAEL,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Lancaſter, Sept. 2, 1775. MICHAEL WITHER,
JOSEPH SHERER.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Berks, in the province of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my unfeigned thanks, for electing me as a Sheriff for the ſaid county at the laſt election, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the approaching election for the next enſuing year, I flatter myſelf my conduct in the ſaid office, ſince I have had the honour of being commiſſioned for the ſame, hath merited a continuation of your votes and intereſt at the next election; which ſhall always be acknowledged as a favour conferred on,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
Reading, Sept. 1, 1775. § HENRY VANDERSLICE.

ON Monday, the 5th of June laſt, was left with the ſubſcriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, by a man who called himſelf Hugh Meredith, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, ſwitch tail, one white foot behind, a natural pacer, and appeared to have had a colt by her having plenty of milk. Said Meredith was committed by William Moore, Eſq; of Cheſter county, on ſuſpicion of his having ſtole ſaid mare, but made his eſcape. Said mare was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2430, but no owner appeared; theſe therefore are to deſire any perſon who has loſt the ſaid mare to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within five weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to defray the expence. ARCHIBALD THOMSON. ¶

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